

## 2 Weeks After Raid, Punjab City Seethes

Sikhs of Ludhiana, Officially 'Calm,'  
Feel Offended and Hindus Are Wary

By Sanjoy Hazarika  
New York Times Service

LUDHIANA, India — On the surface, life appears normal in this industrial city in the heart of Punjab state, two weeks after Indian troops raided and cleared the Golden Temple in Amritsar of hundreds of Sikh extremists.

The markets are open and crowded, although business is slack. Long lines of Sikhs and Hindus cycle to work to the hundreds of manufacturing units that produce the cycles, woolen goods, hosiery and machine parts for which Ludhiana is renowned in other parts of India.

Small groups of army, policeman and paramilitary forces stand guard and check vehicles entering the city. Along the broad, bumpy highway they also patrol the congested markets where people, cycle rickshaws, cars and motorcycles jostle for space.

But the mood of the city is sullen, and the facade of normalcy vanishes when visitors talk to the Sikhs and Hindus. The Sikhs say they have been deeply offended by the raid on the temple, their holiest shrine, and by the slaying of the fundamentalist leader, Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale. Most are anti-government and, in a lesser degree, anti-Hindu.

The Sikhs interviewed said the army destroyed the sanctity of the temple by entering it. None of them accepted the argument that the extremists, by conducting a campaign of killings and gathering arms at the shrine, had first violated its sanctity.

Some of the Hindus say they are pleased by the army crackdown, but it has given them a feeling of security. Mutual tensions and suspicions, sometimes unspoken, dominate most conversations, especially after the attack on the Golden Temple.

All semblance of normalcy disappears along with Ludhiana's residents when the curfew begins at 8 P.M. Houses and stores are barred and shuttered, and the streets are deserted. Only military vehicles and security forces are left patrolling the city of 700,000 inhabitants, where Sikhs form a slight majority.

The district magistrate, R.K. Lakhanpal, said that the situation was "totally calm and that there was no communal ill feeling. But many Sikhs spoke intensely to a visitor of their hurt and anger."

"The situation is quiet," Kuldip Singh said, using the Hindi word for calm.

word for army. "Let the *jau* go and there will be a backlash, the insult to our religion will be avenged."

Mr. Singh, the owner of a toy store in the Chawri Bazaar here, and about two dozen other Sikhs who were interviewed separately spoke along similar lines. Some of them predicted insurgency in Punjab, with hit-and-run attacks on security forces and prominent citizens.

A leading Hindu businessman said at his well-stocked garment store that many of his old Sikh friends were now keeping a distance. "After Amritsar, Punjab can never be the same again," said the businessman, who asked to be identified only by his first name, Dinesh.

"Too many people have died, business has crashed and the gap has widened between Hindus and Sikhs."

Dinesh said rich Hindus were setting up factories outside Punjab. "We need an alternative," he added. "People aren't moving out yet, but we are all watching the developing situation very, very carefully."

The Sikhs interviewed said that they did not believe government reports on the nature of the terrorist movement or on vast amounts of arms and ammunition stored by extremists at the Golden Temple.

"All these are government lies," said a man who identified himself as Raja Singh. He said some Sikhs still believed that Mr. Bhindranwale was alive and had escaped the army assault. "After all, no one has seen or photographed his body, have they?" he said.

A young militant said: "Every Sikh now wants Khalistan. Our religion comes first, then business and studies." Khalistan is the Sikh homeland sought by autonomists.

The Hindus, on the other hand, speak of feeling safer since the army move into Amritsar.

Early Pullout Sought  
The Indian Army commander of Punjab said Monday in Amritsar he hoped to finish flushing out Sikh separatist guerrillas from rural areas in a matter of weeks and withdraw his troops and hand over security of the state to paramilitary forces. The Washington Post reported.

Lieutenant General Ranjit Singh Dayal, chief of staff of the army's Western Command, said he was aware of the danger of growing Sikh resentment the longer the army maintained undeclared martial law in Punjab. He said he also wanted to withdraw troops from the Golden Temple complex.

Today, besides pressures to freeze fees and other costs, they face fierce competition for patients from fellow doctors, from corporations selling health care, from hospitals opening walk-in clinics, from prepaid health plans that advertise for patients and from walk-in emergency centers.

There were 1,100 such centers as of Jan. 1. The AMA estimates that there will be 2,900 by 1987 and 4,500 by 1990.

There were 72 prepayment health maintenance organizations in 1973. There are now more than 300, covering 15 million people.

There is also competition from within. In 1970 there were 152 practicing physicians per 100,000 Americans. By 1980 there were 197, and by 2000 there are expected to be 248, an estimated surplus of 135,000 physicians.

Partly because of the increased competition and fewer patient visits per doctor, the average doctor's earnings dropped from April to September last year by 3 percent. It



Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, was helped by rescue workers Monday after being hurt in clashes between pickets and police in Yorkshire.

## Union Leader Is Among 57 Injured As British Miners Clash With Police

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — About 6,500 striking coal miners battled thousands of police with rocks and bottles at a Yorkshire coal-processing plant Monday. At least 57 people were injured, including the national union president.

The violence came as the strike entered its 15th week. A police spokesman said 38 pickets and 19 policemen were injured in the four-hour clash outside the Orgreave processing plant. More than 100 pickets were arrested, police said.

The pickets threw bricks and bottles, set fire to cars and struggled with 3,000 police as they tried to blockade the plant.

The injured included Arthur Scargill, the president of the National Union of Mineworkers, who was treated at a hospital for a minor head wound. Union officials said Mr. Scargill was hit by a police riot shield. Police said Mr. Scargill fell accidentally and banged his arm and head.

Police said they had arrested 65 strikers, who were trying to block trucks headed for a steel mill with coke produced by the state-owned coal industry.

Police arrested another 38 pickets in separate incidents outside pits in the English Midlands county of Derbyshire and in Scotland.

Orgreave was the scene of heavy battles last month between police and miners attempting to block trucks carrying coke essential for the blast furnaces of the steel mill at Scunthorpe, also in Yorkshire.

State-run British Steel announced Monday that it was suspending coke shipments to Scunthorpe from Orgreave "in view of the serious disturbances which have occurred at Orgreave."

Police described the fighting as the worst violence of the strike, which began on March 12 to protest National Coal Board plans to trim the industry by closing 20 unprofitable mines and laying off 20,000 miners this year.

The strike has shut or crippled all but 43 of Britain's 175 coal mines, and idled about 130,000 of its 175,000 miners. Miners in Britain's second largest coalfield, Nottinghamshire, are still working.

Tension has been high since a miner was knocked down and killed by a truck while picketing a power station in Yorkshire last Friday.

In another incident, 21 miners were arrested when more than 400 pickets clashed with police over the opening of the Shirebrook mine in Derbyshire. (AP, Reuters, UPI)

## British Labor Party Gains In Vote for EC Assembly; Bonn's Greens Win Seats

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Britain's opposition Labor Party has made broad gains against Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives in voting for the European Parliament, and the West German Greens party delivered a slap to the governing coalition.

Election results released Monday showed that the Greens had gained their first seats in Parliament, and the West German Greens party delivered a slap to the governing coalition.

Support for the Communists and their representation in the Parliament remained unchanged. The pro-Soviet Communist Party of Greece took 11.6 percent of the vote, earning it 3 seats, while the independent Interior Communist Party in Greece appeared to receive an endorsement of its policies.

Largely because of gains by the British Labor Party, the Socialist grouping retained its position as the largest single group in the 434-member Parliament. They added 6 seats to the 124 they held in the last Parliament.

Although centrist and conservative parties lost 22 seats, they will remain the largest group with a total of 158 seats. The Communists lost 6 seats, mainly because of the defeat of party candidates in France. The Communists ended up with 42 seats.

But what also is involved here is a shift to the extreme groups, and the mixture shaping up in the Parliament is very worrisome," a staff member of the Parliament said.

He said that an influential, extreme-right coalition could emerge, comprising France's National Front of Jean-Marie Le Pen, which will have 10 seats as it enters Parliament for the first time, and the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement, which picked up an additional seat for a total of 5.

Ecologist groups will hold about 12 seats. West Germany's Greens party will be represented for the first time, having won 7 seats.

The British Labor candidates increased their representation to 32 seats from 17, while the Conservatives slipped to 45 from 60. The centrist Social Democratic-Liberal alliance lost its only seat: the Scottish National Party kept its single seat.

Labor declared the vote a "milestone" on the road back in power. British turnout was 32.1 percent, unchanged from the first European elections in 1979 and by far the lowest in any EC nation.

The Conservatives retained the largest share of the vote, 40.8 percent. Labor took 36.5 percent, recovering from the 27.6 percent to which it plunged in the general election last year. The alliance slipped from its one-quarter share to 19.5 percent.

West Germany's Greens party got 8.2 percent of the vote Sunday. The Christian Democrats of Chancellor Helmut Kohl won 46 percent. Mr. Kohl's coalition partner, the Free Democratic Party of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, got only 4.8 percent and lost its representation.

Their loss continued a string of electoral defeats over 18 months. The Social Democrats will have 33 seats in the Parliament, a loss of 2 from 1979; the Kohl coalition will have 41, a loss of 1 seat; and the Greens will have 7.

Here are results in other European countries:

FRANCE: The government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu gained a vote of confidence after three years in power. The opposition conservative party's modest increase in its share of the vote, compared in its standings in the 1981 general elections, failed to dislodge the Socialists from first place.

Final results showed that the governing Panhellenic Socialist Party won 41.6 percent of the vote, giving it 10 of Greece's 24 seats, compared to 38.1 percent and 9

seats for the opposition New Democracy party.

For the Socialists, this means a drop of more than 6 percentage points compared in its standing in the 1981 general elections, and far the conservatives an increase of just under 3 percentage points.

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## Rebuff to Ruling Parties, Irritation Seen in Vote

By John Vinocur  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Ballot counting in the European parliamentary elections, completed Monday, showed a double "no" vote—a rebuff to virtually all the parties in power, and through record abstentions, a reflection of disillusionment with the ideals of European unity.

Voters turned against the incumbents in France, Britain, West Germany and Italy, often giving significant support to parties that the political mainstream regards as extremist or marginal.

Almost everywhere, the patterns were those of dissatisfaction and irritation rather than a clear ideological line. While the Communists in Italy ran ahead of the Christian Democrats for the first time, the Communists in France, partners in the government, had their worst score in a national election in 60 years.

The protest quality of the vote was striking, coming in an election to a largely powerless legislature, virtually unable to affect the daily lives of Europeans. Under the circumstances, several parties representing the strongest symbolic rejection of the governments in power fared well, leaving Europe with an appearance of fractiousness and division.

This was the case both in West Germany and France, where the leftist Greens, a West German political alliance of ecologists, neutralists and anti-military factions, and the National Front, a xenophobic party of France's extreme right, were similarly successful. Each entered the European Parliament for the first time.

Although the election campaigns and the voting had little to do with the future of Europe, they created a situation in which two governments faced difficult national political realities as a result.

In France, the decline of the Communists and the rise of the National Front brought basic alterations to the political landscape, making the old system of leftist and conservative-moderate alliances uncertain.

The outcome in West Germany, involving the failure of the Free Democratic Party to win the 5 percent of the vote needed to enter the Parliament, brought a destabilizing element into the government coalition led by the Christian Democrats.

As poorly as the Conservatives in Britain fared, with Labor virtually doubling its seats, Prime Minister

Margaret Thatcher could argue that in terms of popular vote her party retained the largest share and that the overall British voter participation of 32 percent drew national conclusions hazardous.

The caution repeated in some analyses of the voting was that it had to be interpreted as balloting without risk, a circumstance encouraging protest and loosening voter responsibility.

With the prestige of the European Parliament already limited, the results hardly seemed likely to enhance its potential as a body with true powers of decision.

European Community officials talked in terms of a disaster when discussing the high abstention levels. Gaston Thom, president of the European Commission, described the turnout as "very bad for democracy, very bad for the Parliament, very bad for us."

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## 'Orphaned' Embryos Pose Ethical, Legal Problem

MELBOURNE — Two orphaned embryos in an Australian hospital will remain frozen until the Victoria state Parliament clarifies the law and medical ethics on test tube babies, state authorities said Monday.

Both parents died in a plane crash and doctors face a moral dilemma: should the fertilized eggs be allowed to die or be implanted in a sterile woman who wants to become pregnant?

The fertilized eggs date from an attempt in 1981 to have a test tube baby for a Mario Los Angeles property owner, 57, and his wife, Elsa, 40.

The embryos were allowed to decide whether they could be the fortune, estimated at \$1 million, left by the couple.

Mr. Los Angeles had planned to return to Australia and try again.

using the frozen embryos. But both were killed in an air crash in Chile last year, the Queen Victoria Medical Center learned last week.

The doctors believe the Rios embryos are the world's first test-tube orphans. Rules governing human eggs fertilized in vitro will be established in legislation the state is expected to pass at the end of the year. Until then, the state attorney general, Jim Kennan, said Monday, the Rios embryos will remain frozen.

If the embryos can be thawed without perishing, they could be implanted in a surrogate mother using technology that has been successfully employed at the center.

But it is unlikely the embryos would survive thawing, as they were frozen when the method used was just being developed. Dr. Carl Wood, head of the center's in vitro fertilization program, said.

The medical center is trying to

contact the Rios's lawyers, Russell Scott, a member of the center's ethics committee, said that unless the couple's will left instructions regarding the embryos they were the responsibility of the center.

Dr. Wood said: "Such an event as the death or divorce of a couple raises the issue of whether embryos have legal status and, if so, whether they can be subject to donation, disposal or custody."

Legal sources said that it was not possible under Australian law for children born if the embryos were inserted in another woman to have any claim on the Rios's estate. They would be the legal offspring of the new family, the sources said.

The embryos have been frozen in liquid nitrogen since June 1981, when the couple came to Melbourne to take part in the center's well-known in vitro fertilization program. The technique was designed to enable a woman who is

unable to conceive normally to have an artificially fertilized egg implanted in her womb.

Mrs. Rios's 10-year-old daughter, Claudia, died in 1978 after a shooting accident, and she and her husband were unable to conceive another child.

The first embryo implantation in 1981 failed after 10 days but two embryos were frozen for a future attempt. The couple said they would return to Australia later to try again.

In the frozen embryo method, eggs from the mother are fertilized with the father's sperm in vitro — under glass — and the embryos are frozen when two or three days old.

The embryos, kept in suspended animation in liquid nitrogen at minus 200 degrees centigrade (minus 328 degrees Fahrenheit), are defrosted and implanted in the mother's womb.

## INSIDE

■ A U.S. teen-ager's death sparked a nationwide campaign against drunk drivers. Page 3.  
■ Argentina's farmland may hold the seeds for a national economic recovery. Page 6.  
■ Poland's bishops asked for a relaxation of political repression after elections. Page 6.

## BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The Bundesbank's head said West Germany was unlikely to reach economic growth targets because of labor unrest. Page 9.  
■ The U.S. deficit in its current account was a record \$19.4 billion in the first quarter. Page 9.

## TOMORROW

■ Guerrillas in El Salvador have been forcibly recruiting young men from front-line villages into their ranks.



Achille Occhetto, a Communist Party official, reading results of the Italian elections for the European Parliament on Monday, as Giancarlo Pajetta, another party official, applauds.



## Dankert Sees Italian Communists Take First Place Major Blow to Parliament

EC Congress President Disappointed by Vote

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The European Parliament, already a weak institution possessing mainly advisory powers, has been dealt a major blow by the elections, Fietz Dankert, its president, said Monday.

The low voter turnout was "very, very disappointing" for the Parliament's credibility, Mr. Dankert said in a telephone interview, and may dim hopes for strengthening its powers.

EC officials said efforts to encourage European integration within the Parliament and other European Community institutions may be further weakened by critics who will cite the low turnout.

Only 60 percent of about 200 million eligible voters participated in the 10 European Community countries.

The turnout in the Parliament's only other election, in 1979, was 62 percent. EC national elections generally have attracted an average turnout of about 75 percent.

"But the turnout was only part of the problem," said Mr. Dankert.

Mr. Dankert, a popular former Dutch Socialist legislator, has repeatedly, and unsuccessfully, urged EC member governments to cede power to the Parliament so that it would function as a multinational body wielding influence over European issues.

That goal is in jeopardy and it will now be more difficult, if not impossible, to convince member governments to relinquish their power, he said.

Pressing ahead with European unification "has become far more difficult," he said.

The composition of the new Parliament will complicate matters when members reconvene July 24 in Strasbourg, Mr. Dankert's aides added.

"A lot of the new groups coming in are not exactly motivated by European ideals, and some, like the British Labor Party representatives, are clearly anti-Common Market," an official said.

## Italian Communists Take First Place Over Christian Democrats in Voting

By Henry Tanner  
International Herald Tribune

ROME — The Communist Party has placed first in a national election for the first time in Italian history, results Monday from the European Parliament polling showed.

The Christian Democrats, who had won more votes than any other party in every previous election since World War II, were beaten by three-tenths of a percentage point, according to complete official returns of the Sunday voting.

The spectacular gain of the Communists is thought to have been spurred in part by an emotional mobilization of the Communist electorate and others after the death of the party secretary, Enrico Berlinguer, a week ago. Mr. Berlinguer, who collapsed after a campaign speech, was one of Italy's most respected politicians.

The party's leaders met for the first time Monday to discuss a successor in Mr. Berlinguer. The names most frequently mentioned are Alessandro Natta, a close collaborator of the late leader; Luciano Lama, the head of the Communist-dominated Italian General Confederation of Labor; and Renato Zangheri, the former mayor in Bologna.

The Communist Party newspaper, L'Unità, celebrated the election results with a special midday edition Monday, carrying a huge red banner headline with a single word, "FIRST." The Communists won 33.3 percent of the vote, the Christian Democrats 33 percent and Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's Socialists a disappointing 11.2 percent.

There had been strife within Mr. Craxi's five-party coalition government before the election. The poor showing of the government has made a "review" of the relationships within the alliance necessary, spokesmen of several parties said late Sunday night. But it is widely assumed that no one in the coalition has an interest in provoking an immediate government crisis.

The Communists and Christian Democrats will each have 27 of Italy's 81 seats in the European Parliament in Strasbourg, a gain of three for the Communists and a loss of two for the Christian Democrats. The Socialists retained their nine seats.

The Communists' margin over the Christian Democrats represents about 100,000 votes out of a total of roughly 34 million ballots cast.

For the Communists, the result reflects substantial increases of 3.4 and 3.7 percentage points, respectively, over the national parliamentary elections of June 1983 and the European elections of 1979. The Christian Democrats gained one-tenth of 1 percentage point over the 1983 national election but lost 3.6 percentage points compared with the European election of 1979.

Turnout was 84.6 percent, the highest of any country in the European Community.

The election is regarded as a milestone in domestic Italian politics. For the Christian Democrats, the damage is limited only by the fact that the margin between the two parties is so slim that Christian Democratic politicians can describe the race as a virtual standoff and because no seats in the national

parliament are changing hands.

The result is a bitter disappointment for Mr. Craxi, who, after nine months in office as Italy's first Socialist prime minister, had hoped to turn the election into a plebiscite that would guarantee him tenure for some time to come. His party's results reflect a loss of two-tenths of a percentage point compared with last year's national election.

The Socialists have been stagnating at around 11 percent for several years. Mr. Craxi had hoped to use his position as prime minister to break through in 15 percent or more, a level at which he and his party would hold the balance of power between the Communists and the Christian Democrats.

Instead, the polarization of Italian politics between the two biggest parties has been enhanced.

The three smaller parties that are in the government coalition with the Christian Democrats and the Socialists all lost ground. They are the Liberals and Republicans, who got 6.1 percent with a joint list of candidates, and the Social Democrats, who received 3.5 percent.

The Neo-Fascist grouping, the Italian Social Movement, held its long-standing fourth place among the parties with 6.5 percent. The Radicals got 3.4 percent, with the remaining votes going to several small parties.

Specialists said Monday that many voters who might have voted Liberal or Republican voted for the Christian Democrats instead, in the face of the evident danger that the predominant Roman Catholic party might be overtaken by the Communists for the first time.

## Success of Extreme Right and Failure Of Communists Mark Vote in France

By E.J. Dionne Jr.  
New York Times Service

PARIS — The startling results of the European parliamentary elections in France are seen here as effecting important changes in the political landscape, representing a major boost to the extreme rightist

National Front and a stunning defeat for the Communist Party.

Overall, the elections were also a blow to the Socialist Party and President Francois Mitterrand, who saw his leftist majority reduced to less than 40 percent of the electorate. "Mr. Mitterrand," said Pierre Mhaiguerie, a leader of the mainline center-right opposition, "is the big loser in this vote."

Mr. Mitterrand is widely expected to shake up his cabinet and name a new prime minister to replace the unpopular Pierre Mauroy. The main question is whether Mr. Mitterrand will eliminate the four Communist ministers and subordinates from his government or whether the Communists themselves, faced with further electoral decline, will choose to quit.

Paradoxically, some commentators and political leaders said, the

defeat suffered by Mr. Mitterrand's Communist partners represented a kind of success for the French president's long-term political strategy. Mr. Mitterrand has sought for years to reduce the influence of the Communist Party and have his Socialists replace it as the major force on the left.

In Sunday's balloting, the Communist share of the vote was reduced to just over 11 percent, its lowest score in half a century. The vote meant that the Communists had lost nearly half their electors in the five years since the last round of European balloting.

The Communists' predicament was underlined by the fact that the National Front, once regarded as a gathering of ineffectual extreme rightists and xenophobes, received virtually as many votes as the highly organized Communists, 2,204 million for the National Front against 2,260 million for the Communists.

Nearly final results gave the main center-right opposition slate headed by Simone Veil the clear lead with about 42.8 percent of the votes cast. The Socialists ran second with 20.76 percent, followed by the Communists at 11.28 percent and the National Front, led by Jean-Marie Le Pen, with 11 percent of the vote.

Only about 57 percent of France's eligible voters went to the polls. This was a poor turnout by local standards and was interpreted here both as a reflection of popular indifference to the institutions of the European Community and a protest by many voters who normally vote for the left but whose interests to stay home.

The leaders of the traditional moderate and conservative opposition Monday tended to emphasize the poor showing by the governing parties and the large vote secured by Mrs. Veil's list.

But it was Mr. Le Pen's performance that drew the most extensive and anguished commentary, and even the normally sedate Agency France-Press news agency headlined a story: "The only real winner in the European elections: Jean-Marie Le Pen."

Mr. Le Pen rode a whirlwind of discontent by lashing out at immigration from North African countries, unemployment, abortion, homosexuality and high crime rates. Mr. Le Pen, a millionaire who once served in the Foreign Legion, used the slogan "The French First" to emphasize his anti-immigrant theme. "The voters know that Le Pen says out loud what everyone else thinks on the quiet," he said recently.

In an interview Monday, Mr. Le Pen said his vote was "a protest vote generally."

### Managing Editor Named At The Washington Post

WASHINGTON — Leonard Downie Jr., a member of the editorial staff of The Washington Post for the last 20 years, will become the newspaper's managing editor on July 23, succeeding Howard A. Simon, who has been appointed curator of the Neilson Foundation at Harvard University; it was announced here Monday.

Currently national editor of The Post, Mr. Downie, 42, was assistant managing editor in charge of metropolitan news from 1974 to 1979 and London correspondent from 1979 to 1982. He will be succeeded as national editor by Peter Milius, 54, who is now assistant national editor.



LEBANON TALKS — President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon, left, greeted Vice President Abdel-Halim Khaddam of Syria in the Lebanese village of Bikfaya on Monday. Mr. Khaddam arrived for talks aimed at resolving problems preventing national reconciliation.

## Despite Poor Showing, Kohl Plans No Reshuffle

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl acknowledged Monday that he was "not satisfied" with the poor showing of his Christian Democratic Party in the elections in the European Parliament, but insisted that the drubbing of his junior coalition partners, the Free Democrats, and the possible departure of one of its senior cabinet figures would not lead to a government shake-up.

In the contest Sunday, all parties except the young Greens organization lost votes compared to the last election to the Strasbourg-based Parliament five years ago.

At a news conference, the chancellor deflected attention from the coalition's weak performance by noting that the Social Democrats had done even worse, particularly in the southern state of Baden-Württemberg, the focus of a five-week-old metalworkers' strike.

"The areas that are affected by this strike have made it clear that they have no sympathy for this strike," said Mr. Kohl.

He criticized the Social Democrats for playing up on the eve of

the election reports that a Bonn court is about to confirm the pending indictment against Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff. A central figure in the Free Democrats, Mr. Lambsdorff was accused last November of taking bribes from the Flick holding company.

Mr. Kohl made it clear that if Mr. Lambsdorff should be forced out of the cabinet, another Free Democrat politician would replace him. Aides of Franz Josef Strauss, leader of the Bavarian Christian Social Union, have been saying that Mr. Lambsdorff's departure should lead to a wholesale cabinet reshuffle that might permit their leader to join the government.

Mr. Kohl refrained from noting that Mr. Strauss's grouping dropped by 5.3 percent in the European vote, more than the overall fall in the Christian Democratic tally.

At the headquarters of the Greens, who have spearheaded anti-nuclear and ecological protests in West Germany, Ulrich Post, a member of the party's executive, declared: "The Greens were the only victors in the poll. The voters have given us their trust and made us the third force in Europe."

## Labor Gains in Britain; Bonn Greens Win Seats

(Continued from Page 1)

for a total of 9. The Liberals, a coalition partner of Prime Minister Wilfrid Martens, pulled ahead by 1 seat for a total of 5. The Volksunie, a Flemish nationalist party, won 2 seats, 1 more than in the previous assembly.

DENMARK: The Conservative People's Party, who head the country's four-party governing coalition, doubled their seats from 2 to 4 of the Danish total of 16. Their

share of the vote rose from 14 to almost 21 percent. One of the seats was taken from the Liberal Party, also in the coalition government, whose total fell from 3 seats to 2.

The other came from the rightist, anti-tax Progress Party, whose leader, Mogens Glistrup, campaigned from jail; he is serving a three-and-a-half-year sentence for tax fraud. His party now has no seats in the Parliament. The opposition Social Democratic Party retained its 3 seats, and the Socialist People's Party held its single seat.

LUXEMBOURG: The center-right coalition parties lost 1 seat and will now have 4. The opposition Socialists now has 2 seats, up from 1 in 1979.

IRELAND: The opposition Fianna Fail party was set to increase its seats from 5 to 8, according to preliminary results. Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald's Fine Gael party also increased its share, going from 4 to 6 seats. Mr. FitzGerald's coalition partners, the Labor Party, was expected to be eliminated, losing 4 seats.

Voting for the 434-member Parliament was held in two stages. Britain, Denmark, Ireland and the Netherlands voted Tuesday. But results were withheld until the other six EC countries voted Sunday. The Parliament approves the community's administrative budget and expresses opinions on international topics but has no law-making powers.

Because voters could not choose candidates in other countries and because of the Parliament's limited powers, the election was viewed as an unofficial referendum on national policies.

Britain, Italy, France and West Germany have 81 seats each in the Parliament; the Netherlands has 25; Greece and Belgium, 24 seats each; Denmark, 16; Ireland, 15; and Luxembourg, 6.

The balloting for the international advisory body is seen largely as a test of party popularity at home and does not change legislative representation in any country.

The new Parliament's first session is scheduled for mid-July at its headquarters in Strasbourg, France. (AP, Reuters, NYT)

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Mondale to See Bradley Before Others

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Walter F. Mondale Monday put the mayor of Los Angeles, Tom Bradley, at the top of his list of those he will interview this week as a possible vice presidential running mate. Mr. Mondale's press secretary, Maxine Isaacs, said that Mr. Mondale will meet with Mr. Bradley on Thursday in Minnesota.

Mr. Mondale is also to meet with Senator Lloyd M. Bentsen, a Texas Democrat, on Thursday afternoon and San Francisco's mayor, Dianne Feinstein, on Saturday. Mr. Bradley, the black mayor of Los Angeles, narrowly lost the 1982 California governor's election to George Deukmejian, a Republican.

In Washington, the 15-member Democratic Platform Drafting Committee, which includes eight Mondale supporters, began writing the party's platform for the fall elections from a rough staff report that contained few details. Representative Geraldine Ferraro, the New York Democrat who is head of the full platform committee, said: "What I'm hoping to do is stay away from writing legislation in the platform." The drafting panel will present its recommendations at midweek to the full committee, which will adopt a final version.

### U.S. Court to Rule on Lethal Injection

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The U.S. Supreme Court agreed Monday to consider whether the Food and Drug Administration should investigate drugs used for executions to determine if they are "safe and effective" for killing condemned criminals. Eleven states provide for execution by lethal injection, and 200 of the nearly 1,400 prisoners on death row nationally face execution by lethal injection.

The justices accepted the government's appeal of an appeals court ruling ordering the FDA to conduct a study to assure that drugs used in executions do not cause "unusual" pain and suffering to prisoners being executed. The court will schedule arguments in the case next term, which begins in October.

The court also ruled unanimously that states may not ban liquor advertisements from cable television programs. In another unanimous decision, the justices ruled that union pension funds can demand that companies contribute enough money to cover the eventual pensions of its employees even after the firm withdraws from the plan.

### Nicaraguan and Soviet Leaders Meet

MOSCOW (AP) — President Konstantin U. Chernenko and the Nicaraguan leader, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, on Monday condemned U.S. policies in Central America and called for political solutions to conflicts in the region, Tass said.

The official news agency said Mr. Chernenko assured Mr. Ortega of Soviet support for the Sandinista government in Nicaragua, but gave no details of any agreements the two might have reached between them. The session was also attended by the Nicaraguan foreign minister, Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, and his Soviet counterpart, Andrei A. Gromyko, who had had separate talks previously.

Mr. Ortega arrived in the Soviet Union on Sunday. He said before he left Nicaragua that he sought economic aid, and that his government had contacts in the Communist bloc on acquiring fighter planes. Tass made no mention of defense matters, although it reported, "Both sides concluded that the course of the American administration toward the exploitation of tension, buildup of armaments, attempts relying on military might to dictate their will to peoples constitute a serious threat to all humanity."

### Iranian Defectors May Head for U.S.

ATHENS (Combined Dispatches) — Eight Iranians who hijacked an Iranian Navy transport plane to Egypt three days ago were expected to land the plane late Monday on the Greek island of Crete on a flight from Cairo, the Athens control tower said. There were indications that the United States might be at least their interim destination.

It had been reported earlier that the Iranians were denied asylum by Egypt, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia. Intensive contacts had been conducted in Egypt throughout the weekend to find them a haven.

A U.S. Embassy source in Cairo told The Associated Press he could not confirm or deny that Washington had received a request for asylum, but indicated that the United States was helping Egypt get the Iranians off its hands. Diplomats in Cairo had said that granting asylum there would complicate Egyptian efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war. (AP, Reuters, UPI)

### North Korea Said to Get Soviet Planes

SEOUL (UPI) — The Soviet Union upgraded its military alliance with North Korea by promising President Kim Il Sung more than 20 MIG-23 jet fighters during his trip to Moscow last month, a South Korean government source said Monday.

The source, who declined to be identified, said North Korea had purchased 30 to 40 MIG-21s from China in 1982 but now wanted to make MIG-23s the mainstay of its air force.

Mr. Kim's visit upgraded the North Korean-Soviet relationship "to a new strategic level opposing military cooperation among the United States, Japan and South Korea," the source said.

### Israel Bans Kahane Party From Ballot

TEL AVIV (UPI) — The Israeli central elections committee has banned Rabbi Meir Kahane's ultra-nationalist Kach party from the parliamentary elections July 23. Rabbi Kahane said Monday he would appeal the decision to the Israeli Supreme Court.

The committee, comprising representatives of Israeli political parties, voted 18-10 Sunday to bar Kach. It is the first ban of a party in 19 years. The committee said that Kach "openly supports terrorism and tries to fan hatred and hostility among various segments of the population."

Rabbi Kahane, who founded the militant Jewish Defense League in the United States before emigrating to Israel, said: "They simply understood that this time I would be elected to parliament and they decided to trip me up."

### Bulgarian Moved From Rome Prison

PARIS (WP) — An Italian investigating magistrate ordered Monday the transfer of a Bulgarian held as a suspect in the shooting of Pope John Paul II from prison to house arrest following a defense request that he be allowed to receive special medical treatment.

It is the second time in six months that Sergei I. Antonov, deputy manager of the Bulgarian airline, Balkan Air, has been placed under house arrest rather than being held in prison. Mr. Antonov is one of three Bulgarians and five Turks whose indictment has been requested by the state prosecutor investigating a conspiracy to murder the pope. In a telephone interview from Rome, Mr. Antonov's lawyer, Giuseppe Consolo, said that his client suffered from circulatory and heart problems.

### EC Refuses to Let Bonn Raise Subsidy

LUXEMBOURG (Reuters) — The European Community Commission refused permission Monday for West Germany to increase the subsidy it plans to pay to West German farmers, commission officials said.

Bonn already had been authorized to pay a subsidy equal to 3 percent of the value of farm sales from Jan. 1, 1985, to compensate for dismantling a system of border taxes and subsidies that had favored German farm exports.

Bonn had asked to advance the date to July 1, 1984, and increase the payment to 5 percent. Noting that the EC treaty forbids national subsidies that would distort competition among the 10 member states, commission sources said they were concerned that any new subsidy would spread to other states and undermine the farm reforms agreed to last March.

### British Auto Workers End Strike

BIRMINGHAM, England (AP) — A strike by 300 workers over the dismissal of a Jamaican driver, which cost B.L., the state-owned auto manufacturer, £100 million (\$138 million) in lost production, ended Monday as 19,000 workers returned to work.

The strike at B.L.'s Longbridge plant at Birmingham led to more than 18,500 layoffs at the company's six plants throughout England, which were unable to get components from Birmingham. The production of about 21,000 autos was held up during the two-week stoppage.

The strikers, who drive fork-lift trucks at B.L., voted last Thursday to return to work Monday after the company warned of the serious long-term consequences. The driver who was dismissed, Zedekiah Mills, 35, remained out of a job. He admitted hitting a forklift, Brian Brasington, but said he reacted to a racial insult. Mr. Brasington admitted swearing but denied the insult. B.L. said it will not re-employ Mr. Mills, whose union said it would pursue his reinstatement in the courts.

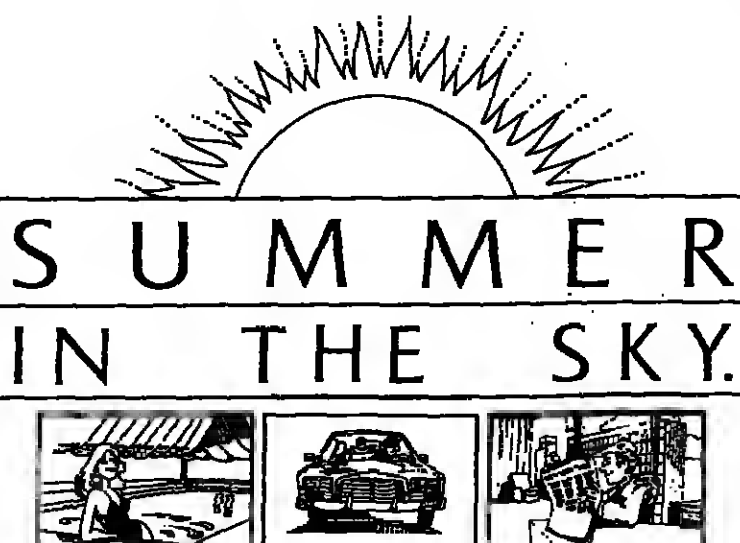
### Correction

An art review in the International Herald Tribune of June 17 erroneously attributed "communist convictions" to the artist, Mr. Helion. He has never held communist convictions.



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# Collapse of an Iowa Plant Tarnishes Experiment in Worker Ownership

By William Scrtn  
New York Times Service

**WATERLOO, Iowa** — In 1980, after the Rath Packing Co. had lost more than \$23 million in eight years, the company's workers bought it in a bold attempt to save their jobs.

The plan drew widespread attention as a way for workers, unions and communities to counteract plant closings. The move at Rath, advocates of employee ownership said, represented the most comprehensive experiment in management participation and industrial democracy in the United States.

Today, despair is the chief characteristic at Rath. The company, whose old red-brick plant rises from the bank of the Cedar River, has filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. bankruptcy laws and the company's 1,800

workers have picketed the plant — in effect, picketing themselves — over changes in work rules.

Lyle Taylor, the union local president who guided the takeover, is now the company's president. He faces opposition from many former union allies and numerous workers.

"He's in the same mold as the former president," said Charles Mueller, Mr. Taylor's successor at the union local. "The first thing they do when the company is in trouble is look at the workers' pocketbooks."

Mr. Taylor responded by saying he must act to protect the company and workers' jobs. "You see some guy you worked with, some of the old-timers, and you know if this place closes, they've got no place to go," he said. "You've got to do what you think is best for them."

Last November, the company filed for reorganization under

Chapter 11 and in December a bankruptcy court judge set aside the company's contract with Local 46 of the United Food and Commercial Workers, keeping wages at \$7.24 an hour and blocking increases that would have raised their wages to \$10.24.

When they took over the plant, the workers gave up \$30 a week in wages in exchange for 1.8 million shares of stock at \$2 a share, and then agreed to a three-year labor contract that froze wages and cost-of-living payments and terminated the pension plan. Later, they accepted an additional wage deferral of \$2.50 an hour.

The situation at Rath, which makes a variety of pork and beef products, is far more personal and bitter than an examination of balance sheets and court actions suggests. Besides the picketing over work rules, 300 workers recently

struck to protest the dismissal of a worker who refused overtime. And because of distrust of management, the union no longer participates in discussions about democratizing the plant by giving workers a larger voice in how it is run.

Monday, at the company's annual meeting, the directors were to report losses of \$13 million for 1983, following losses of \$6.5 million for 1982. Some union members are seeking to elect a majority of new worker representatives to the company's board. They contend that worker representation in the management is inadequate even though three workers serve on the board and the workers elect a majority of its 16 members.

The dreams of the Rath workers and local union leaders were perilous. Once, the meat industry was relatively stable, dominated by such major producers as Armour and Swift, plus such old indepen-

dents as Rath, a family concern founded in the 1930s.

But in 1960, a new company, Iowa Beef Processors, now IBP, brought radical change to the industry, emphasizing new slaughtering technologies and building plants in meat-raising areas, in contrast to older companies situated in such longtime packing cities as Chicago and Kansas City, Missouri. It became the nation's leading meat processor.

Moreover, some older companies were becoming parts of conglomerates, giving them greater power against unions. Many new and efficient nonunion packers appeared. In recent years, the industry has been marked by plant closings, union-management warfare and substantial concessions in wages, benefits and work rules.

This has meant grave difficulties for an independent union packer like Rath.

Mr. Taylor, who was named president of the company in March 1983, said nonunion packers could pay wages of \$6 an hour, giving them major advantages over Rath. And large, efficient union packers could more easily pay the higher union wages than Rath.

A number of people, including Mr. Taylor and Mr. Mueller, said the failures at Rath did not mean employee ownership was impossible.

William F. Whyte, emeritus professor of industrial relations at Cornell University and a consultant to Rath, said: "It is obvious that the cooperative relationship at Rath has broken down and that a good deal of enmity has arisen. People who were good friends are estranged from each other."

But he added that employee ownership was a radical departure from traditional management

forms and that it should not be surprising that it would face substantial difficulties.

Under the new system, Mr. Whyte said, productivity at Rath has increased 20 percent. But production costs are only 15 to 20 percent of total costs, he added, so that the 20 percent improvement in productivity means a reduction of only about 3 or 4 percent in total costs.

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**PASSING THE TORCH** — President Ronald Reagan gave a torch to Jan Wilson to be used in the opening ceremonies Sunday for the International Games for the Disabled in Uniondale, New York. About 1,800 athletes from 53 countries are participating in the games.

## War Against Drunken Drivers Shifts to Senate

By Jay Mathews

Washington Post Service

**LOS ANGELES** — On a warm Saturday afternoon four years ago, Carl Lightner, a slim, freckled 13-year-old in shorts, shirt and soft-ball cap, was strolling with a friend when a car steered by a convicted drunk driver swerved, smashed into her from behind and drove on.

Her badly mangled body was beyond repair and she died within an hour. But that time of pain and tragedy on May 3, 1980, inspired a small American revolution whose battlefield has moved to Congress.

A measure that would force states to raise their minimum drinking age to 21 or lose federal highway funds has passed the House and may make it to the Senate floor this week. On the day that Carl Lightner died, that would have been considered politically impossible.

Since the invention of the automobile and the asphalt road, Americans have accepted a daily stream of highway tragedies. While millions protested the nearly 58,000 U.S. deaths in Vietnam, the fact that more than 50,000 people die each year in traffic accidents — half of them caused by drunken driving — passed almost unnoticed.

Like other parents, Carl's mother, Candy Lightner, a real estate agent in the Sacramento suburb of Fair Oaks, had been vaguely aware of this but it did not hit with full force until she discovered why Carl had died.

Her daughter's killer had been out on bail only two days on another hit-and-run drunken-driving charge. Despite two drunken-driving

convictions, he had been allowed back in his car and the prosecutor did not hold out much hope that even Carl's death would keep him off the road for long.

Mrs. Lightner had never organized anything, never given a public speech. But within a week she had created Mothers Against Drunk Drivers (MADD), composed of herself, her father and a friend.

### Taxi Funds Set In Bars to Get Drunks Home

The Associated Press

**NEWPORT, Rhode Island** — The uncle of a 7-year-old girl who was killed by a drunken driver wants to create a \$25 fund in each of this city's 20 bars to pay taxi fare for people who drink too much.

Kuemura Hardin was killed two years ago while she played in front of her East St. Louis, Illinois, home. Her uncle, Gregory A. Jones, 25, who moved to Newport five months ago, wanted to do something in her memory. He started the Kuemura Program by donating the first \$200.

Bartenders may use the \$25 to pay for a cab for anyone too drunk to drive, or for passengers who refuse to ride with a drunken driver. Mr. Jones hopes bar customers will donate, too, and said he hopes the idea will spread throughout the United States.

"I was very mad. I was very bitter, there were elements of revenge," she said. "I felt if I did nothing, nothing would happen."

The tiny group began knocking on doors in the California capital, trying to give meaning to a senseless death. Today MADD is a national movement with 258 chapters, 300,000 supporters and many spinoff groups that have helped to overcome decades of public apathy and congressional inertia.

Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, recalls the night he came home to find that his youngest son, David, had just attended the funeral of a friend, another teen-ager, who had driven a car after drinking too much.

When Mr. Lugar, in his capacity as a board member of the American Institute for Public Service, met Mrs. Lightner a year ago, he was startled by her story and the fervor of her cause, and decided to see if the time had come for federal legislation.

Mrs. Lightner already had persuaded Representative James J. Florio, Democrat of New Jersey, to submit a bill encouraging a state minimum age of 21 for consumption of alcoholic beverages. Representative James J. Howard, Democrat of New Jersey, chairman of the Public Works and Transportation Committee, soon joined the campaign, proposing a reduction of federal highway funds to states that declined to raise their drinking age to 21. Mr. Lugar submitted a bill in the Senate and found interest in the issue increasing back home.

"Every time we went to a high school we would find a newly pro-

nized SADD (Students Against Driving Drunk) group and they wanted to talk about it," said Mr. Lugar's press secretary, Mark Helms.

SADD had begun as a spinoff from Mrs. Lightner's California groups, and, like MADD, continued to pop up in other parts of the country. A particularly strong effort began in Massachusetts, where Robert Anastas, a Wayland High School teacher, decided to devote his career to the issue after two of his hockey players died in auto accidents.

Mr. Anastas now has programs in 6,000 high schools encouraging students to call home when they have been drinking.

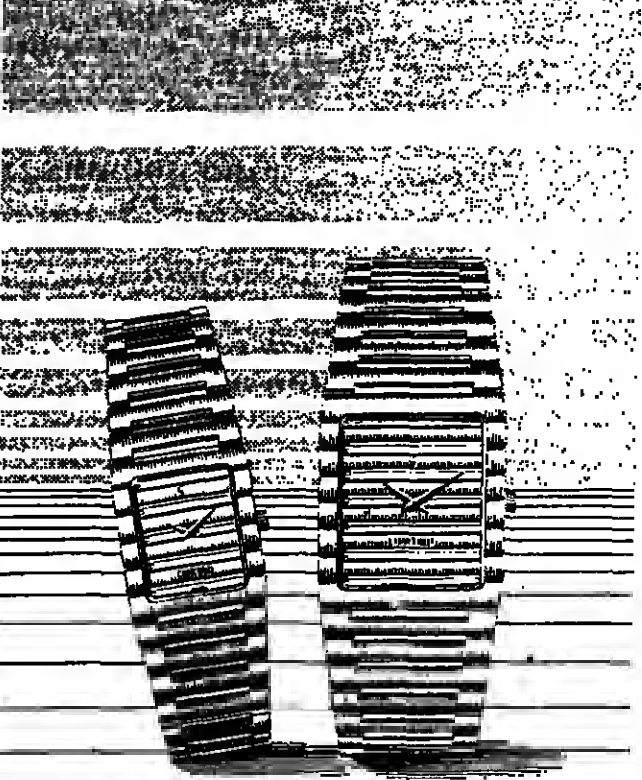


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TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1984

Page 4

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Nicaragua, Pro and Contra

Though President Reagan would not agree, Congress would do him a service by ending his anomalous overt-war against Nicaragua. From its inception in 1981, this operation has affronted principle and sense. Yet for a variety of reasons, Congress has been unwilling to deny funds to anti-leftist rebels harassing a hostile Marxist regime. It is worth reviewing those reasons.

The Sandinists betrayed their promise to hold elections after taking power in 1979. They once promised a November vote but refused to concede the chief demand of their opponents: an end to emergency powers. The anti-Sandinist "contras" want genuine elections in a democratic Nicaragua and deserve U.S. help.

There is a circular catch to this argument. As long as the rebellion continues, the Sandinists have a plausible pretext for retaining emergency powers. In any case, the contras have no practical hope of winning, short of sending in American troops to help them. In three years, they have yet to seize and hold a single town—or even unite under a single command.

Nicaragua is incurably expansionist. Its leaders talk of revolution without frontiers, and they mean what they say. Witness the massive inflow of weapons and advisers from their comrades in Moscow and Havana. And this buildup started in 1979, long before the contra rebellion.

This is a distinctly North American view of Nicaragua's menace. The countries whose security would be directly threatened show no enthusiasm for the contra effort. Even El Salvador's democratically elected president, José Napoleón Duarte, tacitly declines to endorse the not-so-secret war.

Likewise, there is a striking change of stance in Honduras, where the hard-line military chief was recently ousted. Under his command, Honduras became a staging ground for continuous U.S. maneuvers and a friendly

base for the contras. The new commander, General Walter López Reyes, urges a "negotiated and peaceful regional solution to the Central American conflict" and shows no inclination to behave like an American proxy.

Still, Nicaragua is supplying arms to guerrilla comrades in El Salvador. Blocking this traffic is a legitimate U.S. purpose, expressly sanctioned by Congress. To cut off \$21 million in emergency aid to Nicaraguan rebels would benefit Salvadoran subversives.

This argument has been challenged by David MacMichael, a former CIA analyst. He accuses the Reagan administration of "systematically misrepresenting Nicaraguan involvement in the supply of arms to Salvadoran guerrillas to justify its efforts to overthrow the Nicaraguan government." He says the CIA is bending information to support policy and that arms interdiction was never a serious purpose of the contra effort. Mr. MacMichael is an ex-Marine who met the CIA and was not renewed in 1983. He may thus have personal reasons for asserting that there has not been a single interdiction or a verified report of arms moving from Nicaragua to El Salvador since April 1981. Nonetheless, though there have been heated denials of his charges, they have come without evidence.

Congress needs no access to classified files to see what is visible to all, that the contra operation has become an embarrassment. Its unstated purpose, to depose the Managua regime, is unattainable. Its stated purpose, to interdict a weapons flow, is justified only by assertion. On three occasions, the House has voted against spending another \$21 million for this war, while the Senate has narrowly voted to give Mr. Reagan what he wants. Now the matter has come to a conference committee for resolution. Let the House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill, hold his ground.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## A Nonsecret About Taxes

The administration that invented the non-secret secret in order to wage "covert" war in Central America wants to see if the concept will work on taxes, too. President Reagan's reelection campaign proclaims that America is feeling good again, and no one at headquarters cares to reveal a sobering truth: There has to be a tax increase next year.

It is so secret that the Treasury is drawing up a grand design to reform the federal tax system, but since voters might perceive reform as camouflage for raising taxes, the administration insists it will be "revenue neutral." Recently, however, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said there might be two tax bills next year, the reform bill and a congressional bill to raise new revenues. That prompted the president again to disavow any need for new taxes to wipe out the deficit.

It is refreshing, therefore, to have the Brookings Institution point out that reform and higher revenues are not alternatives. They are equally urgent. Brookings' newly published "Economic Choices 1984" offers plans for both, plus the most comprehensive plan to date for getting the deficit down to manageable proportions within the decade.

By 1989, its plan would cut \$92 billion from projected growth of defense and condense

programs, save \$88 billion in interest annually on the debt and increase revenues by \$108 billion. This would cut the 1989 deficit to \$20 billion instead of the \$308 billion projected.

The plan judges the present tax system unfair, inefficient and complex. But it correctly observes that reform alone will not cut the deficit. Even if designed to raise revenues, any restructuring of the system would have to be phased in gradually. So, for immediate needs, Brookings proposes a temporary income tax surcharge of up to 6 percent and the removal of some deductions.

For long-range reform, it would replace the current system of income-minus-deductions with a tax on "cash flow"—wages, interest, dividends, social security, loans, inheritance—minus whatever goes into savings, investments and life insurance. The top bracket would be 39 percent. The idea deserves to be tested against the growing list of "flat" tax plans, consumption taxes and other proposals.

Reform is needed for taxpayer fairness and economic growth. More revenue is needed if ever the budget deficit is to be brought under control. An election year is exactly the time to explore such matters in public, not cover them up, as the White House wants to do.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Someone Tell the President

Sometime near the end of a typical Ronald Reagan press conference—it happened again last Thursday night—a reporter asks a question having to do with the impact of the president's program on the less-favored of the country's citizens. The president will look uncomfortable for a moment, rather as if he were trying to arrange a particularly complicated reaction. Then he will lumber his way through a familiar set of bad statistics.

His programs, he will argue, are not unfair because, actually, they have increased benefits for the poor. "The government is providing 95 million meals a day," he says. "True, food benefits have been cut for the out-of-pocket, but we've increased the number of people that were getting food stamps because we transferred this [saving] from people who were at a higher income level." As for his tax policies, they "have been more beneficial" to people at the lower end of the earning scale "than to anyone else."

The trouble with this standard response is that it is based on numbers that are demonstrably wrong. The 95-million meal figure, for example, is pure hokum arrived at by a combination of double-counting and assuming that if government contributes a few cents toward a meal, it has bought the whole meal. The several billion dollars saved in food stamp benefits were not used to increase benefits for poor people. All recipients suffered some benefit

losses. The number of people receiving food stamps did increase, but that is because high unemployment and cuts in welfare benefits drove more people into dire poverty.

And the roughly proportional cuts in tax rates, along with big new tax shelters and breaks on capital gains, estate and gift taxes, were worth far more to rich people than to the poor. The president is, no doubt, remembering that the share of total taxes paid by people with incomes over \$50,000 increased slightly in 1982. But that was because, in that recession year, their share of total income increased relative to that of the lowest bracket groups, not because the tax cut did not favor them.

If the president thinks that lower-income people were favored by the tax cut, he should ask them whether they would rather have the \$170 cut that the Congressional Budget Office estimates a lowest-bracket taxpayer will save this year, or the \$22,000 that a top-bracket taxpayer will save.

The president says these things with such earnestness that he surely must believe they are true. This would imply that he would also favor policies that actually produced these results. Many people who work for the president are capable of performing the simple arithmetic that would demonstrate the facts to him. Doesn't he deserve to know?

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## FROM OUR JUNE 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1909: Russia Explains Ship Incident

ST. PETERSBURG—On inquiry at the Foreign Office [on June 18] a Reuters representative was informed that complete official details had not yet been received regarding the sinking of a British steamer off the coast of Finland, but it could be authoritatively stated that the firing was evidently the result of a regrettable misunderstanding. The following version of the firing on the British steamer Woodburn is given by the St. Petersburg official agency: "The vessel, which was steaming in the channel where the Imperial squadron was lying, on account of an offense against the prescribed regulations was signalled to leave to. As the order was not obeyed the guardship first fired three blank charges and then four live shells."

### 1934: Convicted Governor Holes Up

BISMARCK, North Dakota—This state capital was in a turmoil [on June 18] after a day of tension when saw federal troops come and go, and during which Governor William Langer, under conviction of conspiracy, resigned to armed force to prevent Lieutenant-Governor Ole Olson from taking over the reins of the state government. Governor Langer, found guilty [on June 17] by a jury, after two days' deliberation, of forcing state employees to contribute to political campaigns, was granted a postponement in passage of sentence, and immediately announced he would fight to retain his office. Lieutenant-Governor Olson took the oath of office as governor but was unable to enter the executive offices.

## A Scenario Favoring the Underdog

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—When "everyone" agrees on something, it is frequently wise to listen to someone who dissents. The conventional wisdom has been proved wrong so often in this political year that there is certainly a chance that it will be wrong again.

That is why I went back to talk with Richard Leone about Walter Mondale's chances of beating President Reagan. "Everyone" says these prospects are all. This column has dwelt on the weaknesses the primaries revealed in Mr. Mondale and the difficulties he faces in trying to unseat the incumbent.

As an antidote to that orthodoxy, I offer the view of Mr. Leone, a veteran of New Jersey politics and the self-described "house optimist" of the Mondale campaign in the Northeast. Mr. Leone established his credentials with me in mid-May, when "everyone" said Mr. Mondale faced a tough fight to win the New Jersey primary.

I bumped into Mr. Leone at the Mondale state headquarters in Livingston, New Jersey, where he was virtually the only person talking about the possibility of a big win. When Mr. Mondale blitzed the opposition, winning 99 delegates to 8 for Jesse Jackson and one for Gary Hart, I decided to reread the notes of my interview with Mr. Leone.

What he had said was in this: "When Walter Mondale is in a state where he must concentrate on expanding his base, he does well. When he is in a state where the campaign is designed to preserve his base, he does not."

"In states like New Hampshire and Ohio, he let himself be stereotyped as the candidate of this group or that group. He became the typical Old Politics figure. But in states



like Illinois and New York, where he recognized he had to go beyond his base to win, he has done well.

"New Jersey," Mr. Leone said, "is that kind of state. It is up-scale and independent. And Mondale is going after those voters."

He won their support in New Jersey, while failing the same day in California, where his campaign was aimed at preserving his base among the elderly, the Hispanics, the Jews and members of organized labor.

In New Jersey, by contrast, Mr. Mondale beat Mr. Hart among self-described independents, among the 70 percent who said they had not been hurt by Mr. Reagan's economic policies, among the self-employed and the salaried workers, in non-union households, and among those with the highest levels of education and income, according to exit polls.

He won these groups in New Jersey (he had lost their counterparts in other states) by emphasizing issues such as arms control, the environment and economic growth.

The payoff was that Mr. Mondale, for the first time outside the South, was rated as being superior

to Mr. Hart as a strong leader. What are the implications for the general election? Mr. Leone draws two lessons. "People expect Ronald Reagan to be dazzling," he said in a post-primary interview, "and they expect Mondale to be unexciting. So when he [Mondale] starts campaigning hard, they will be surprised. They will be surprised how well he will do in debates."

If this "expectations" argument is traditional from the camp of the underdog, the second point Mr. Leone made was more subtle. "Mondale needs to play off someone, to draw the differences," he said. "It is not the differences themselves that are important, but what people learn about Mondale from these exchanges. They start out knowing him only as a former vice president, backed by the politicians and the big interests. What they learn is that he is very good on the [nuclear] freeze issue, on the environment, on women's issues, and the other issues of concern to them. They start to take another look."

Then Mr. Leone said something surprising. "I've always thought the

primaries would be a lot tougher for Mondale than the general election. Why? "Because the job of drawing the differences with the other Democrats was bound to be more difficult than it will be with Reagan. The greater the differences, the more people will learn about Mondale's positions; and the more they learn, the better his chances of expanding his base. If he can secure his base by running the right kind of convention and frame the issues with Reagan correctly, then he can win the election — no question."

But Mr. Leone's "house optimist" lists two potential hurdles. The candidate must succeed in creating order and unity out of the potential chaos at the convention next month in San Francisco, and he must then wrest from Mr. Reagan and the White House the initiative in "framing the debate."

At the risk of being unconventional, let me say that if Mr. Mondale and the Democrats manage to do both those things, then the annum may well bring as close a campaign as Mr. Leone suggests.

The Washington Post.

## Just What Is the Threat From Nicaragua?

By Viron P. Vaky

WASHINGTON—Did Secretary of State George P. Shultz's visit to Managua mean that the Reagan administration may once have hoped to use these counterrevolutionary fighters to overthrow the Sandinist government, but they have been restrained by the difficulty of achieving that outcome without much deeper American involvement. What the administration appears to have in mind, therefore, is simply to press the Sandinists until they cry "uncle" — until they agree largely without conditions to U.S. demands. For the White House, "negotiations" would be about working out the details of a cease-fire, the continuation of confrontation by other means.

How feasible is such a pressure

strategy? That depends on how much pain the United States can inflict and on what it is finally prepared to settle for. It depends, too, on how much the Sandinists are prepared to absorb and how much the Soviet Union is willing to help them. What about the Shultz visit? It does not indicate that the administration has made up its mind about any of these things; after all, the secretary repeated his support for the Contras even as he left Managua. Secretly identified officials traveling with him did say that Washington is now prepared to discuss steps in each of the areas of concern rather than deal with them "fully all at once." But officials

traveling with the president in Europe said he would like that the State Department was being overly optimistic. The visit may simply have been an effort to lure criticism and be nice to the Mexicans.

If nothing comes of the initiative, hard-liners will cite that as "proof" that the Sandinists do not really want to negotiate. That may or may not be true, but it will be beside the point until the administration can take a more realistic, practical approach.

The writer, former U.S. ambassador to Costa Rica, Colombia and Venezuela, was an assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs in the Carter administration. He contributed this view to The New York Times.

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## Latin Debtors Come Together, Divided

By Juan de Onis

RIO DE JANEIRO—If the debtors of Latin America were as united on what to do about their common problem as foreign bankers are on collecting their money, the meeting this week of Latin American finance and foreign ministers in Cartagena, Colombia, would have the makings of a showdown.

But the Latin American governments are politically divided, uncertain about one another's intentions and weakened by financial anemia and social upheaval. There is an absence of strong regional leadership and of resolve for collective action.

Anxiety over the crushing burden of the region's foreign debt of \$330 billion, and the alarming decline in regional economic growth since 1982, produced the cry for help contained in the letter sent to the economic summit conference in London by the presidents of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Mexico.

What the Latin Americans got in reply was a stiff-arm. Led by President Ronald Reagan, the big creditor governments rejected a "scheme of shared responsibility" for easing the debt burden. The Latin Americans were told to work out their problems case by case with the international banks that held 80 percent of the debt and which collect interest at an annual rate of 840 billion.

This is the heart of the problem. The United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America calculates that the countries of the region, all hungry for capital to promote economic and social development, paid \$21 billion more for debt service last year than they received in loans and investments from outside the region.

In the words of Sergio Correa da Costa, Brazil's ambassador to the United States, this treatment of the debt problem is like "a blood transfusion from the patient to the doctor."

But in the absence of a positive response to their appeal for cooperation from the creditor governments on a comprehensive debt restructuring, the Latin American governments face a dilemma that divides them.

Do they stay within the rules for international finance set by the banks and the International Monetary Fund, getting the best deal each can negotiate separately, or do they collectively tell the banks "enough," and set out Latin American terms for debt repayment, limiting the level of interest rates and the amount they will pay annually in debt service?

Of the nine countries that have agreed to send ministerial delegations to Cartagena, only Argentina seems to be prepared to push for a "political" challenge to the present foreign bank-IMF system.

The new Argentine democracy under President Raúl Alfonsín will make Cartagena a sounding board for its rebellion against rigid IMF

with Argentina in a confrontation with the banks.

Mexico, which touched off the Latin American debt crisis in 1982 when officials in Mexico City decided to suspend debt payments, is busily working out improved terms for refinancing its debt, with the help of a \$12-billion trade surplus that covers interest payments.

The country that holds the balance in the Latin American debt strategy is Brazil, which has the largest economy and is the largest debtor. Under the economic leadership of Antonio Delfim Netto, the planning minister, Brazil rejects a confrontational approach to the banks. Although it has to pay up to \$12 billion in interest this year under the present debt scheme, exports are booming and officials foresee a trade surplus of close to \$12 billion next year.

"All that we have to do is keep negotiating for better terms; as long as we keep our interest payments going we will stay alive," said Mr. Delfim Netto. He sees exports rising to an annual level of \$40 billion by 1987.

What all these nations can agree on is that international interest rates have to come down and protectionism in the markets of the industrial countries has to be fought in forums such as the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs, the U.S. Congress and the European Community.

The most that can be expected to come out of Cartagena is a broad appeal for an international trade conference that would take into account the need of developing countries to expand their exports to pay off debts, and warnings to the Reagan administration on U.S. budget deficits that contribute to high interest rates.

The realists in the region do not want to launch a financial Falkland Islands war that they lack the unity and strength to win.

Los Angeles Times.

### Credibility at Stake

James M. Markham's balanced report on Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty ("Twin Stations in Europe Expanding," June 11) pointed out that U.S. managers who closely supervised much of Radio Liberty's programming have been removed. Ideally, the two stations can best seek to operate on a partnership basis where authority and responsibility are appropriately shared between competent emigrants and qualified American supervisors. Where this ideal cannot be realized because of professional inadequacies or inexperience among emigrant staffers, it hardly makes sense to give the latter ad-

ed independence. That, however, is what has happened in some cases.

On the one hand, Frank Shakespeare, chairman of the Washington-based Board for International Broadcasting, has appointed a management team clearly ideologically of the right, creating a political atmosphere evident to all at Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. On the other hand, American involvement in decisions on program content has been significantly reduced.

Management's assumption evidently is that this will result in harder-line anti-Communist propaganda. The potential dangers therein, including reduction of credibility, or worse, are creating growing concern in those congressional circles most

interested in U.S. international broadcasting. Rightly so.

RALPH E. WALTER, Munich.

### Designed for the Pub-lic

As a regular English pub-goer, I was somewhat surprised by Jon Nordheimer's June 14 feature story "Britain's Pubs Fall on Hard Times. U.S.-Style Refreshment Takes Hold." While the average pub is indeed changing, the claims of American influence are greatly exaggerated. The majority of pubs are being relocated for the sake of comfort while retaining the traditional style.

LARRY MOORE, Billerica, England.

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July 1984

# SRI LANKA

## A Model Third World Nation Committed to Democracy, Development and Non-Alignment

**P**RESIDENT JAYEWARDENE of Sri Lanka meets Mr. Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America this week. This is a memorable event, the climax of a State visit at the invitation of the White House, and an occasion for the reinvigoration of ties by both nations.

Over the years, Sri Lanka has figured in the American imagination as a beautiful, exotic island jewel in the Indian Ocean, enriched by several religions and multiple cultures and with a rich tradition rolling back into the distant past. Both countries share an unshakable belief in individual rights and liberties, and in the democratic political system as the basis for promoting both political stability and economic progress in the Third World. Sri Lanka is among the few nations which owes its present vigour and outlook to the sturdy growth and consolidation of its parliamentary institutions.

Thirty-five years after independence, Sri Lanka stands committed to a free and just society, seeking the prosperity of its people through a new set of open economic policies appropriate to the philosophy of an open society and its fundamental rights. This provides a context in which an American-Sri Lankan dialogue acquires a more than usual relevance and an enhanced capacity for mutual understanding.

### Basic Indicators

The substantive progress it has achieved so far can, for example, be gathered from a reference to the three basic social indicators of life expectancy, infant mortality and literacy which together add up to an index to the physical quality of life in a third world country as well as in the rest of the world.

On this reckoning the United States with a per capita income of US \$ 13,000 achieves a placement in the upper 90s on a scale of 0 to 100, the Republic of Korea 82 with a per capita income of a little under US \$ 2,000 and Singapore 86 with a per capita income of approximately US \$ 5,000. Sri Lanka is 83 with an income of no more than US \$ 300, thereby establishing an unusual nexus between the qualitative and quantitative aspects of life and development. In the pursuit of defined economic goals, Sri Lanka has always been guided by the need to develop the individual's potential as a human being within the framework of democratic liberties and rights.



President Jayewardene and the First Lady

This balance between physical and human needs is what democracy and the parliamentary system in Sri Lanka have been designed to promote and preserve. Sri Lanka was the first among the third world countries to introduce universal adult franchise and establish in the mid-forties the basis for a welfare society by introducing free education, free health service and a system of consumer subsidies. Under President Jayewardene's leadership these have been harnessed to and reconciled with the pragmatism of a dynamic economy

### National Objectives

In the pursuit of national objectives Sri Lanka recognises two imperative conditions. First, the vital importance of world peace. Second, the equal importance of securing the co-operation of all nations in the global cause of economic emancipation. These certainly are among the basic convictions with which President Jayewardene is seeking, with the US President, to initiate a new contemporary dialogue with the United States.

Sri Lanka is a founder member and the first

Asian Chairman of the nonaligned movement. It initiated the proposal for the Indian Ocean to be a Zone of Peace.

It has striven for South Asian co-operation and harmonious multi-lateral relations in which regional tensions and rivalries can be speedily resolved. At the United Nations and other international fora it has tried to strengthen and give relevance to the voice of moderation and reason. Together these add up to a policy that reflects the conviction that all countries, large or small, whatever their system or ideology, have the right and obligation to co-operate in the promotion and preservation of peace.

As a developing nation, Sri Lanka has not been without growing pains some of which derive from its characters as a multi-racial and multi-religious society. In language, fundamental liberties and participation in development, all communities have and enjoy guaranteed rights under the Constitution.

Although last year's unfortunate out-break of ethnic violence was not without provocation, it can be thought of only as an

aberration from the high level of communal harmony that has already been achieved and maintained through the centuries. Leaders of the various communities and religions have been brought together at the personal initiative of President Jayewardene at a round table conference which is moving toward a solution of outstanding issues.

### Economic Progress

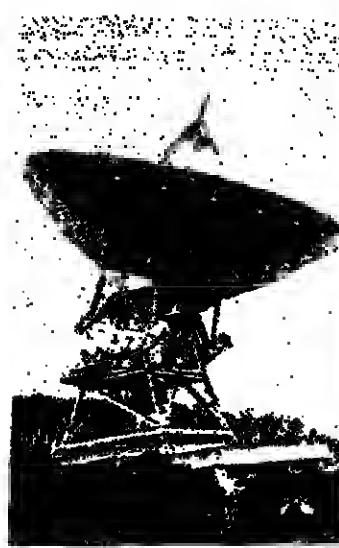
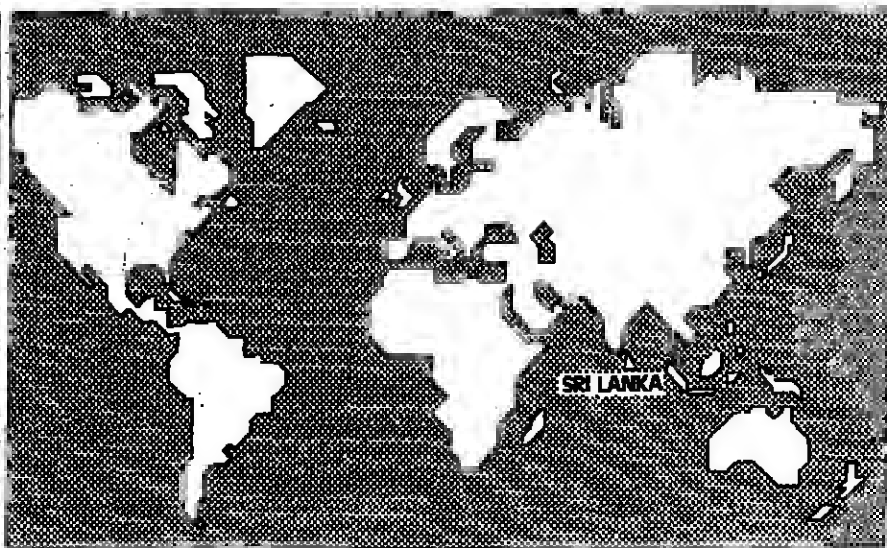
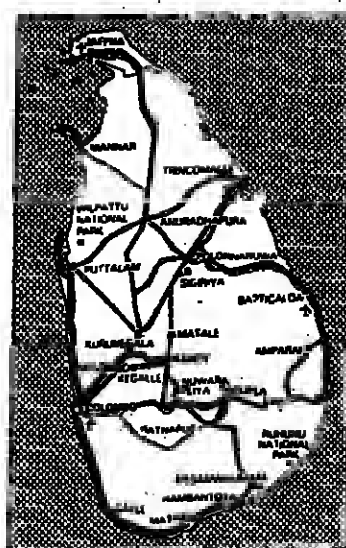
At the same time it is President Jayewardene's belief that it is only by accelerating economic development that Sri Lanka can overcome the challenges that a multi-racial and multi-religious society throws up from time to time. This provides the rationale for the new direction in Sri Lanka's economic policies initiated by President Jayewardene. The liberalisation of Sri Lanka's economy at the very commencement of President Jayewardene's administration by doing away with the controls and restrictions, is the major factor in the process of economic re-vitalisation Sri Lanka is now undergoing.

Another is the deliberate and considered improvement of investment conditions for the benefit of both the Sri Lankan and the foreign investor that has become a noteworthy feature of the present Sri Lanka scene. These include substantial investment incentives and a framework of bilateral Investment Protection Agreements with a number of countries reinforced by a constitutional guarantee affording the fullest protection to the investor. It is this new and evolving Sri Lanka, belonging to the eighties and moving to the future which its President introduces to the United States, in a spirit of reciprocated goodwill and understanding.

### Popular Welfare

President Jayewardene stands committed to making Sri Lanka a Third World model based upon democratic institutions, popular welfare and the dynamic elements of free enterprise. His State visit takes place in his second term in office in which he has five years more to guide Sri Lanka.

We wish him, in his capacity as Sri Lanka's leader and as his country's elder statesman, every success in his endeavours to build a free and just society — a mandate given to him at two successive elections by the overwhelming majority of the Sri Lanka people.



Excellent Communications



Plenty of Power



Skilled Labour



## Argentine Farmland: Seeds of Recovery

By Jackson Diehl  
Washington Post Service

**BUENOS AIRES** — Guttered storefronts and abandoned concrete skeletons scar this city's wide avenues like signposts of the economic crash that left Argentina poor and dangerously indebted. Just beyond the capital's worn suburban rail lines, however, lies evidence of this country's hidden strength. With startling suddenness, the last stained brickwork of factories gives way to rich, flat and nearly treeless plains, filled to the horizon with cattle and grain. While factories have closed and banks have collapsed, Argentina's farm belt has been the site of a great agricultural boom. The result has been a mounting surplus of exportable food that experts say could be the country's economic salvation. "Argentina's comeback is beginning in the countryside," said Fausto Mazzucco, the president of the Argentine Senate's Agriculture Committee and a leader of President Raúl Alfonsín's Radical Civic

Union. "There is where we will begin to pay the foreign debt, and there is where we will begin the definitive development of the country. To speak of Argentina's resources is to speak of wheat and cattle." Despite recession, the Falklands war and world record inflation, Argentina's farmland has kept the country afloat during the last five years. While overall economic production was down 13.8 percent last year compared to 1980, farm output grew by almost 10 percent. Manufacturing in Argentina is off by 18 percent compared with 1980. The harvest of grains, however, has nearly doubled since then and reached a record level of 40 million tons last year. Even as world trade has slumped, a surge of grain exports has provided Argentina with dollars to meet foreign debt payments. Until 1981, Argentina had not broken its record for foreign grain sales in half a century. Since then, exports have climbed 36 percent above the old standard.

Agricultural products as a whole now make up nearly 60 percent of exports. For Mr. Alfonsín's six-month-old democratic government, that bonanza represents only the beginning of the potential. Although blessed with some of the world's richest farmland, Argentine farmers lag far behind those of the developed world in productivity because of outmoded technology and a reluctance to invest in hybrid grains and even fertilizer. The government now has a program to introduce fertilizer and new machinery, pesticides and new crop species that it believes could boost grain crops by 30 percent in five years. That increase alone would cover about three-quarters of the annual interest payments of \$2.5 billion that Argentina is struggling to make on its debt of more than \$43 billion. "We are in a process of very great expansion," said the secretary of agriculture, Julio Roca. "It has been so rapid that it is hard to predict how much we can grow. But we know agriculture is our most sure source of export growth in the future."

Few agricultural experts dispute the government's claim of potential. Yet farmers and economists say the growth of agricultural production could be choked off by the byproducts of its own rapid growth or simply hindered under the financial woes of the rest of the country. "The bottom line problem is that we don't have any confidence or security about the medium- and long-term," said Carlos Giordani. More than 75 percent of the voters turned out in local elections throughout Poland on Sunday, officials said. They said the turnout indicated a rejection of Solidarity's call for a boycott.



Solidarity backers in Warsaw gathered Sunday to dramatize a call for an election boycott.

## Polish Bishops Ask Regime to Ease Tension

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**WARSAW** — Poland's Roman Catholic bishops pleaded for a relaxation of political repression Monday after elections that were hailed by Communist authorities as a victory over the outlawed independent trade union movement, Solidarity.

The bishops, who held a conference at Radom, south of Warsaw, over the weekend, expressed "anxiety about the number of new arrests for political reasons."

"This situation brings about new tensions and does not bring social peace near," their communiqué said. "Curing that situation requires creating a new political climate which would remove the sources of tensions and repressions."

The bishops said they were continuing efforts to persuade the government to release some or all of Poland's 600 political detainees, about 540 of whom are awaiting trial.

There was speculation in Warsaw that the government's expressed satisfaction at the election turnout might lead to an amnesty for political detainees.

Results of the elections are to be published Tuesday, but Edward Szymanski, secretary of the election commission, said more than 75 percent of the 26 million voters cast ballots.

All 220,000 candidates were chosen by the authorities, and none represented the opposition.

Western sources said the way is now clear for parliamentary elections, due last March but postponed so the authorities could make the local elections into a test run.

Solidarity had hoped that all 10 million people who had joined the independent trade union would stay away from the polls.

Provisional estimates showed voter turnout between 64 percent and 81 percent. The turnout was lower in industrial areas where Solidarity was strong before it was outlawed in October 1982.

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## U.S. Says Gap In Warheads Favors Soviet

New Pentagon Count Called Into Question

By Rick Atkinson

**WASHINGTON** — In an abrupt contradiction of conventional wisdom about the nuclear arms race, the Defense Department now says the Soviet Union has many more warheads in its arsenal than the United States.

A chart presented by a senior defense official in closed testimony before a House appropriations subcommittee March 14 shows the Soviet Union surpassing the United States in 1978 in the size of its nuclear stockpile.

As depicted by Richard L. Wagner Jr., assistant for atomic energy in the defense secretary, the Soviet Union has 34,000 nuclear warheads and the United States has 26,000.

Mr. Wagner's analysis is disclosed in an article by William M. Arkin and Jeffrey I. Sands that was published Monday in *Arms Control Today*.

The article says that "virtually every analysis of the nuclear 'balance' notes that while the Soviets have more overall nuclear delivery vehicles, the United States has more warheads."

Mr. Arkin and Mr. Sands suggest that the "warhead gap" noted by Mr. Wagner "appears contrived" in an effort "to bolster defense spending and shoot down arms control proposals."

Many analysts believe each side has roughly 25,000 warheads, and the article quotes Richard N. Perle, assistant defense secretary for international security policy, as citing that number for the Soviet arsenal before the House Foreign Affairs Committee last year.

But Mr. Wagner's chart shows a sharp and steady increase for the Soviet stockpile since 1965, and an equally steady decrease for the United States since 1976. No numbers are affixed to the trend lines, which show a wide gap by 1983 between the two stockpiles.

A Pentagon spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Don Brownlee, said the warhead gap had probably not been disclosed officially before Mr. Wagner's testimony, although, he said, "we've alluded to it before."

"Nothing new in what they're claiming," Mr. Arkin said in an interview. "That's such a bunch of baloney. It's really new."

President Ronald Reagan apparently alluded to a warhead gap June 10 in London when he suggested that anti-nuclear demonstrators had not "stopped to think that no one is demonstrating... in the nation that has the most nuclear weapons of all."

Mr. Arkin and Mr. Sands contend the Pentagon's estimates are calculated from unproven assumptions that the Russians have placed multiple warheads on those nuclear systems capable of carrying more than one. They add that the estimates also assume that the Soviet Union has large numbers of nuclear "reloads" available, for example, for submarines, and that Soviet systems that can be used for either conventional or nuclear weapons are in fact being used for the latter.

"Our estimate of their stockpile is not 'worst case'... but a best estimate," Colonel Brownlee replied. "What Wagner was showing is that they are in fact ahead of us."

If the Soviet buildup is as dramatic as the Pentagon implies, Mr. Arkin and Mr. Sands said, defense officials are being "surprisingly cautious." If not, he said, "the Defense Department seems to be exaggerating Soviet nuclear capabilities."

returning to the United States, but she would not give further details.

"We're not going to have any comment on allegations made in a Soviet newspaper," she said.

Trud said that Mr. Rosenberg, who worked in the embassy's economic section, had received \$20,000 in exchange for the Western goods.

"The diplomat had everything worked out to the last detail, how much he would receive for the photo equipment, how much for the watch, how much for the tape recorder, how much profit every item would bring him," Trud said.

"After a decisive move by the Soviet authorities to the U.S. embassy, Mr. Rosenberg was forced to leave our country," Trud reported.

"He was saved from punishment in our country only by his diplomatic passport," Trud said.

NEW YORK — An advertisement that encourages tobacco users to "take a pouch instead of a puff" gives the false impression that chewing tobacco is a safe alternative to smoking, according to New York State's attorney general.

Robert Abrams said Sunday that the U.S. Tobacco Company had agreed to stop using the phrase "take a pouch instead of a puff" unless its ads in the state also say "that smokeless tobacco is not necessarily a harmless substitute for

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## Uruguay Arrest Brings South American Protest

**UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL**  
**MONTEVIDEO** — Thousands took to the streets in marches here protesting the detention of the opposition leader, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, upon his return from 11 years in exile and South American

governments called on Uruguay's military government to release him. Uruguay's president, General Gregorio Alvarez, summoned Sunday his highest military officers to "evaluate the political situation of the country," sources close to the army said.

[Riot police dispersed about 5,000 people in a pro-Ferreira demonstration Sunday evening in the center of Montevideo, Reuters reported, quoting eyewitnesses. No incidents were reported. Simultaneously, people started to bang saucers in various parts of the capital in a new traditional form of anti-government protest.]

Mr. Ferreira and his son, Juan Raul, were arrested Saturday when they crossed the River Plate from Argentina. Although his campaign has already been banned by authorities, Mr. Ferreira was planning to run for president as a candidate of the centrist Blanco Party in elections Nov. 25 that are supposed to restore civilian rule.

A delegation of Brazilian legislators arrived Sunday for talks on freeing the father and son, and congressional representatives from Argentina were to arrive Monday for similar discussions.

President Jaime Lusinchi of Venezuela, in a statement echoed by several Latin American leaders, on Sunday expressed "serious concern for the fate of the distinguished Uruguayan freedom fighters Wilson Ferreira and his son Juan Raul."

Officials said Mr. Ferreira, 65, is being held in an army unit in the province of Flores, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) northeast of Montevideo. Juan Raul, 31, was taken to another military unit in the province of Tacuarembó.

## Post Office Shooting by U.K. Police Provokes Debate on Use of Firearms

By Jo Thomas  
New York Times Service

**LONDON** — Tottenham, north of London's center, is a struggling working-class area in which, according to the local postmaster, Michael P. Coney, "the police help keep it from turning into one of your American inner-city neighborhoods."

Mr. Coney, who was pistol-whipped two years ago during the robbery of one of the two post offices he operates as part of a general store complex, is feeling particularly grateful to the police these days. They surprised and shot two men who broke into his business Thursday morning, normally a time when one woman employee goes there alone to open the store. The intruders were seriously

wounded. They carried off a bag of burglary tools, and the shootings have brought some protest from Londoners who are not used to having the police carry arms.

"This is a frightening situation," said Austin Mitchell, a member of Parliament for the opposition Labor Party. "It is London, not a gunfight at the O.K. Corral."

Along with Labor calls for an independent investigation, the incident has raised questions about the degree that violent crime has become a fact of life in London and the degree in which the tradition of an unarmed police force might be modified to change with the times.

There is anxiety, said Norman Atkinson, the Labor member of Parliament from Tottenham, about "a general drift into the use of firearms — perhaps not a thinking drift but certainly a casual drift."

"We're not used to seeing that kind of violence on the streets," said Deborah Neale, a passenger on the subway train to central London. "It's kind of shocking."

According to Scotland Yard statistics, the number of London policemen trained to use guns is only 4,781 out of a force of 27,000.

Police statistics show a large increase in the number of crimes in which guns have been threatened or used, from 1,401 cases in 1976 to 1,935 cases last year.

In 1976 policemen drew their weapons 29 times, but never fired. Last year they drew their guns 88 times and fired 14 shots, all of them at Stephen Waldorf, a television film editor mistaken for an armed gunman wanted for wounding a London policeman.

Mr. Waldorf recovered, but the shooting set off a political storm and brought with it a tightening of police regulations that control the issuing of guns to policemen and the conditions of their use.

"This year the police have only once had an occasion to fire," and that was Thursday, a Scotland Yard spokesman said Friday.

"It could have been as lying there instead," said Margaret Bodger, one of three women who work at the post office.

Mrs. Bodger said she noticed that some men seemed to be watching the shop, which is part post office, part bank and part general store. She told Mr. Coney, who said he told the police and postal authorities, who confirmed she was right.

"They knew it was just women on a Thursday," said Marjorie Simmons, the manager, who is always the first to arrive, usually alone. Last Thursday two plainclothes policemen accompanied her, not knowing that two men had already broken through a steel door into the building.

Mrs. Simmons said she approached the tiny rear kitchen,

"turned the door knob and that was it — I could see the bulk of a man."

She said she ran and heard a shot. It is unclear what happened in the kitchen or why the policemen fired three times at the men.

"Even if people are involved in criminal activity this cannot, except in the most extreme circumstances, be justification for shooting them down," said Gerald Kaufman, the home affairs spokesman for the Labor Party, who has demanded an independent inquiry.

Mr. Coney and those in his shop are grateful to the police. They have felt vulnerable to crime.

"London is a vicious place at this moment," said Mr. Coney, who noted that the night before the police shootings a clerk in a store less than five miles away had been shot in death by a robber.

In Parliament on Friday, Leon Brittan, the home secretary, said there had been 12 attacks on post office staffs in the week that ended June 2 and in eight cases the assailants carried firearms. Many of Britain's 22,000 post offices are in small stores like Mr. Coney's.

Mr. Brittan, who heard criticism for agreeing to train a small team of policemen to use submachine guns for security during the economic summit, strongly denied any general drift toward the regular use of arms by the police, but promised a full investigation into the shootings, to be carried out by the deputy commissioner of police.

U.S. Diplomat Is Accused Of Illegal Trade in Soviet

**UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL**  
**MOSCOW** — A Soviet newspaper has alleged that a U.S. diplomat in Moscow was caught selling video equipment, radios, watches and photographic equipment for more than \$20,000.

The diplomat, Bruce Rosenberg, avoided criminal charges only because of his diplomatic status, Trud, the official Soviet trade union newspaper, said Saturday. It is against the law for foreigners to sell foreign goods to Soviet citizens.

Trud said that Mr. Rosenberg had left the country after being caught.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman, Franklin Tomlin, confirmed that Mr. Rosenberg left the country in February shortly before his tour of duty was over. Mr. Tomlin would not comment on the Trud report.

In Washington, a State Department spokeswoman, Anita Stockman, said that Mr. Rosenberg had retired for "personal reasons" after

## U.S. Diplomat Is Accused Of Illegal Trade in Soviet

returning to the United States, but she would not give further details.

"We're not going to have any comment on allegations made in a Soviet newspaper," she said.

Trud said that Mr. Rosenberg, who worked in the embassy's economic section, had received \$20,000 in exchange for the Western goods.

"The diplomat had everything worked out to the last detail, how much he would receive for the photo equipment, how much for the watch, how much for the tape recorder, how much profit every item would bring him," Trud said.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## A Polish Magazine Unites Jazz World

By Michael Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

THIS year's Novosibirsk jazz festival consisted of five concerts in four halls with 40 musicians from six Soviet cities. Czechoslovakia's "first lady of jazz," the singer Jana Kouckova, produced a 40-minute program titled "Women in Jazz" for Czechoslovak TV's Jazz Podium series. Hungarian TV is preparing a series of programs of highlights of four jazz concerts in Budapest.

These items have been culled from the pages of Jazz Forum, published bimonthly in Warsaw. "The only international jazz magazine" provides an unusual window on the world. With a Polish edition of 20,000 copies plus 10,000 in English, the magazine reflects one of the more interesting current artistic trends, the maturing and acceptance of jazz in Eastern Europe.

Its editor, Pawel Brodowski, was in Le Mans, France, for a recent festival of Polish, East German and Soviet jazz. "Warsaw is the capital of jazz in Eastern Europe," he said. "The magazine contributed to that, but it's also much more. We consider our work more a mission than a job."

Jazz Forum is an antidote to the

daily news. You read about what unites people rather than what divides them. One page lists the names and addresses of its correspondents in 30 countries. The jazz fellowship unites black and white, East and West and different economic worlds. A report from the Republic of South Africa ("Black bassist Johnny Dymy pays a tribute to his fellow, white, expatriate Harry Miller, who died in a road accident in Holland") is listed alphabetically between Poland ("Lodz Jazz Festival: Small is beautiful") and Romania ("Although the rain poured, it failed to dampen the youthful enthusiasm of the third annual jazz festival in Constanta").

There are reports on festivals in Sweden and India, feature articles about French, Argentine, Austrian and Polish musicians, and American stars like Herbie Hancock, Chick Corea and Jack DeJohnette seem to open up more than they do for other magazines. "It's more like a family than a commercial enterprise," Brodowski explains.

The magazine was founded in 1965 by Jan Byrtek, a bass player from Krakow, as a mimeographed newsletter for a loose collection of student clubs called the Polish Jazz Society. He renamed it the Polish Jazz Federation and opened it up to musicians, critics and promoters.

"Parallel to this," says Brodowski, "the idea for a European Jazz Federation began to grow. In 1967, a resolution founding the EIF was signed in Warsaw by leading figures from Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Sweden, the USSR and West Germany. It stated that jazz has become an integral part of contemporary artistic life all over the world and that the organization should assist European musicians to realize their fullest potential. At this meeting, Jazz Forum was designated the official organ of the EIF."

Then there were conferences in Prague, Vienna, Ljubljana, Warsaw, Venice, Nice, Zurich and Nuremberg. The late Lance Tschannen of the Swiss radio was elected

## jazz forum 20

Cover design for an issue of Jazz Forum.

president. The federation was broken down into working committees and dues were levied. The budget was small, the officers donated their time. They set up educational workshops, radio-televised projects, a documentation center. It became a member of the International Music Council, which is associated with UNESCO.

A personality conflict developed between Byrtek and Tschannen. "Jan wanted to make the EIF a kind of fan club," Brodowski explained. "Tschannen insisted on building a serious professional organization."

"Byrtek moved his headquarters to Austria as Jazz Forum began to gain a foreign audience. He left for New York in 1977. He wanted to be accepted on the New York scene. He was supposed to set up a branch office there, but then he said 'this is headquarters.'"

"Even though the name was changed to the International Jazz Federation, we insisted Europe remain home base. There seemed to be more need for such an organization in Europe. Eventually Byrtek founded the Jazz World Society in New York."

Brodowski, 36, played bass with a Polish rock singer, studied English at Warsaw University, joined the staff of Jazz Forum in 1972 and became editor in chief in 1979. (Charles Gane, a U.S. journalist based in Warsaw, is the English-language editor). The magazine has

never missed an issue, even under martial law.

"We overcome our problems by sheer persistence," Brodowski laughed. "But, remember, we earn foreign exchange. Paper supply is our biggest problem. If we could get more paper we could make double circulation. Even though we pay our foreign reporters in dollars, which they can only spend if they come to visit us, I get more articles than I can use. So many people seem to have a need to communicate."

"If you want to find out about jazz in England you can write our correspondent there. Or Bombay, New Zealand or France. They will be happy to answer. All our correspondents have press cards and letterheads. They get together often during festivals and at our meetings. We bring the world of jazz together."

Coming up on the EIF calendar: June 30 is the closing date for applications for the finals of the third European Jazz Competition to be held in Leverkusen, West Germany, on Oct. 10-11. All applicants must be under 30. An international jury will select six finalists and the winning band will receive a cash prize as well as festival performance.

UF's Hungarian branch is sponsoring an international jazz summer camp in Tatabanya, Aug. 8-19. The fifth annual general assembly will be held Sept. 28-29 in Norrköping, Sweden, hosted by the Swedish Jazz Federation. There will be concerts and panel discussions on such topics as "The life of the jazz musician."

## The Starlet Who Married a Rothschild

International Herald Tribune

PARIS—The baronne does not mind the spotlight. As she poses here and there and here again, she strikes the same stances she did 25 years ago when she was Nadine Talhier, a cheerful starlet.

Today, the baronne has come up considerably in life and tells it all in

## HEBE DORSEY

a book "La Baronne raconte à cinq heures," published by J. C. Lattes. This new version of how to marry a millionaire recounts her meeting and marrying Baron Edmond de Rothschild, reputedly the richest of the French branch.

Even for Rothschild fans, this book, coming right after Guy de Rothschild's best-seller, "Contre Bonne Fortune," may be one Rothschild book too many. However, sagas about the rich sell. The baronne's book has already sold 60,000 copies.

Asked why she did it, the baronne, sitting amid priceless paintings and objets d'art in her Paris town house across from the Elysee Palace, answered: "Why not?"

But since obviously she needed neither the money nor the publicity—actually, one of her talents was keeping a low profile in an over-publicized family—the baronne went on to say that she did it for her son, Benjamin, 21, to whom the book is dedicated.

The baronne opens with: "What little I know, I owe to my ignorance," a line she borrowed from the playwright Sacha Guitry, who, as it happens, knew quite a lot. The baronne combines a considerable



Nadine de Rothschild: "Only a rich man's wife."

dose of intelligence with impeccable instinct and good sense. What she did not know, she learned.

The book is no candidate for a literary prize, but it is sure to make the summer shelves of books for the beach. The baronne's greatest asset is a disarming frankness, a sometimes startling candor, and a sound appreciation of where she was and where she is now. Among other things, she confesses that when she got married, she did not know a kitchen table from a Louis XV.

The first half of the book is about her youth. As Nadine Lhopitalier, she grew up as a poor, street-smart child in the industrial suburb of Puteaux, on the western outskirts of Paris. But the baronne always knew she wanted a better life. Looking at the Neuilly bridge and the bourgeois stone houses beyond, she vowed that one day, she would cross that bridge.

Barbara Cartland could not have managed it better. The little girl runs away at 14 and goes from being an underpaid seamstress making automobile seat covers to the model of a painter, Jean-Gabriel Domergue, for whom she posed, yes, *en nature*.

"It was no worse than going to the doctor's," she remarked.

Domergue became her mentor and sent her to film director Marc Allégret. Nadine Lhopitalier changed her name to Nadine Talhier and a star was born—almost. Actually, her life was spent trying to get prestigious parts but she often ended up in the music halls of the Grands Boulevards.

Meeting Rothschild was an accident. She tried to cancel a dinner

entertaining of five Nobel prize winners at once.

She also learned to run several art-crammed houses, in Austria, in Israel, a town house in Paris and a chateau in Bordeaux. The family's base is the chateau of Pregny, Switzerland, where the couple gave a memorable Boldini ball in 1973 for 500 people. For the occasion, she fixed up the ménage complete with parquet flooring, pink moiré settees and 17 of Giovanni Boldini's paintings acquired by Edmond's father, Baron Maurice, a noted art collector.

Things were not always easy. Her husband, she said, like all Rothschilds, has "a great heart and an awful temper." He woke up the other day, she said, and screamed, "I'm sick and tired of being Nadine Talhier's husband," a reflection of her recent literary exposure. "In fact," she added, "he's quite flattered."

Her mother-in-law cut an intimidating figure, with ice-blue eyes and silver hair. When she first saw her grandson, she pronounced: "He has my son's feet," then thanked her for producing an heir. The baronne also writes at length about her involvement with Rothschild's charities and becoming a convert to Judaism and an ardent fund-raiser for Israel.

"Who would have told me that I would have to become a Rothschild to pass the bat?" she mused. "It was hard work, she said. 'I took constant notes. I learned every day. It took me ten years to become comfortable with the Rothschild wealth.'"

Amid the splendor of it all, the baronne, who claims nothing is ever acquired, has kept a level head. "I'm not rich," she likes to say. "I'm only a rich man's wife."



Pawel Brodowski

## Red Riding Hood and the Werewolves

By Bart Mills  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON—The first film by the Irish director Neil Jordan, "Danny Boy," will soon be released in the United States. If the lavish praise the film received in Britain under its original title of "Angel" is any guide, Jordan's treatment of the troubles in Northern Ireland could establish him as a master of realistic filmmaking.

Yet such an assessment would be incomplete. The 33-year-old Dubliner, who has published two novels and a volume of short stories, is now at work on a London sound stage on a very different sort of film, "The Company of Wolves," a fairy tale about werewolves.

The forests are littered with the carcasses of directors who wanted to make artistic films about men who turn into wolves. Yet Jordan was able to get \$3 million from BBC, the British entertainment conglomerate, to make the company's first production since Lord Grade's departure several years ago.

Based on a short story by the fantasy writer Angela Carter, "The Company of Wolves" is one movie about unnatural transformations that isn't pitched at a mass audience. "Don't compare this to something like 'The Hunchback of Notre Dame,'" says producer Steven Wodell. "If you thought of 'Moon in the Carter,' you'd be nearer to the depths we could sink to."

Jordan says, "Angela Carter's original story was an ironic treatment of the Little Red Riding Hood story. Angela wrote a script for a short television film, which we expanded to feature length by using some of her other stories."

"The film will attempt to be like a dream, showing the way the world is viewed by a young girl. It will be a very sensual fantasy—I don't mean erotic, but I hope the audience will feel and touch everything on the screen."

Jordan became a filmmaker through the patronage of John Boorman, who employed him as a consultant on "Excalibur" in 1980. "I was a sort of assistant script writer," Jordan recalls.

That script was never produced, but Boorman did succeed in getting \$1 million from Britain's Channel 4 and the Irish National Film Board for Jordan's "Angel" and "Danny Boy" script.

"Danny Boy" tells the bleak story of a saxophonist in a rock band who witnesses a sectarian killing near Belfast and sets out to avenge the crime. Jordan says, "The film aims to show what violence does to people. I'm optimistic about its chances in America after the reception it got at Filmex last year. I hope it will help Americans see the reality of Northern Ireland. I think America has a confused idea because of the strong IRA lobby in the U.S."

Jordan has vivid green eyes and an uncharacteristically soft voice. He wears jeans and sneakers, coat and tie and the dirtiest raincoat this side of Ace Detective Agency. Co-writer Angela Carter, 43, encountered later in the bright red and yellow kitchen of her home in unfashionable Clapham, is of a feathery blond with Jordan's jeans, a piercing stare and a head of flyaway, prematurely gray hair.

Carter says, "One of the few film genres that Britain is really good at is horror, though I've never thought of my work as fear-producing. It's part of the subculture of fantasy and science fiction. I have my niche in that particular crypt. If I have a specialty, it's folklore."

"To me, werewolves are projections of us. Like many creatures found in folklore, werewolves are a concrete manifestation of our dreams and our unconscious. In an urban society, similar materials create neuroses."

fair with his wife, Yvonne (Jacqueline Bisset), who has just returned to her husband. The film attempts to use a day in the consul's life to convey everything about the man's consciousness and to offer a vision of the land in which he is dying.

The novel, writes Janet Maslin of The New York Times, "contains so little clear, external action and is so deeply internalized by the consul's fevered imaginings that a true and coherent screen equivalent is unimaginable." The film version "has attempted it anyhow" with "courage, intelligence and restraint." Alcoholism is the main device used to depict the consul's struggle between his rampant imagination and keen lucidity.

"I've chosen not to take the standard English lady overlist path of writing about the circumstances of everyday life of the boring London intelligentsia. A movie about life in this house would have to be done by Andy Warhol, showing how it takes two and a half hours to make a cup of tea. So I decided that one was pretty safe with fairy tales. They're in the public domain, and you can play games with them."

If there is a girl who walks through a wolf-infested forest wearing a coat with a red hood—as there is even in Carter's version of the tale first told in print by Charles Perrault in the 17th century—then the girl's destination must be her grandmother's house. In "The Company of Wolves," Angela Lansbury plays Grandma.

"I'm a very enigmatic character," Lansbury says. "You don't know if I'm the Devil or a kindly old lady." Whichever, Grandma winds up prey for the big bad wolf—who may not be so bad after all.

Lansbury says, "This isn't a horror film. It's an extremely artistic, imaginative, thought-provoking picture. Co-writer's Beauty and the Beast is certainly one inspiration, in that here too the beast isn't necessarily beastly."

Before her timely demise, Grandma fills the ears of her grandchild with the tales of the supernatural that comprise the stories within the main story of the film. The attentive listener is played by Sarah Patterson, 13, a London girl picked from among 5,000 candidates seen by Jordan.

Patterson says, "I wasn't going to bother with my drama teacher told me to go along, and I didn't have anything else to do, so I went. I'm enjoying it. You can do whatever you want, because there is an excuse for everything: it's all a dream. Another reason I'm enjoying myself is that I'm missing all these weeks of school. They didn't like it but they had to lump it."

Does Patterson want to make acting her career? "My mother is a musician and entertainer, so I am. She used to do a bit of acting. She's once a morning counselor. I might like to be a dancer, but I don't think I'll become an actress. What I really want to be is a doctor."

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## COAL IN PAKISTAN

THE WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
(WAPDA)a semi-autonomous agency of  
THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN  
plans to

install and commission the first of a series of 300 mw capacity indigenous COAL-FIRED POWER GENERATION STATIONS by the beginning of 1989. Discussions are being held with USAID, WORLD BANK, ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK and other financial agencies regarding the financing of the project. The power plants are to be installed at Jamshora, 150 kilometers northeast of Karachi.

The quantity of COAL REQUIRED for the first unit will be about 1.4 MILLION TONNES PER YEAR and is to be supplied from the LAKHRA COAL FIELD situated about 50 km from the power plant site.

The Lakhra coal field is spread over an area of about 400 sq. kilometers located to the north-west of Hyderabad and about 220 k.m. north-east of Karachi. There are private as well as public lease holdings in the field. The major public holding is in the name of Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC), a semi autonomous agency of the Government of Pakistan.

EXPERIENCED EXPATRIATE AND PAKISTANI PRIVATE COMPANIES ARE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE INVESTMENT, DEVELOPMENT, AND MANAGEMENT OF MINES TO SUPPLY LAKHRA COAL TO THE POWER PLANTS.

The following options are open for consideration:

(I) Participation on equity basis with WAPDA and PMDC in the formation of a new company named THE LAKHRA MINE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY (LMDC) organized under Pakistan Companies Act of 1913, to develop primarily the PMDC holding at Lakhra coal field.

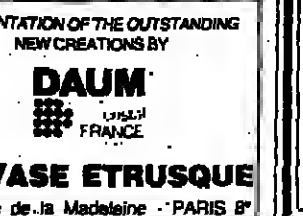
(II) LONG TERM CONTRACTS preferably with Pakistani and expatriate joint ventures to supply coal to WAPDA from private concession areas.

PRIVATE PARTIES, BOTH EXPATRIATE AND PAKISTANI, interested in associating themselves with WAPDA and PMDC in the LMDC or in supplying coal from private holdings in the Lakhra coal field ARE REQUESTED TO CONTACT either of the addressees indicated below to OBTAIN A "REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS" DOCUMENT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

THE DETAILED PROPOSALS MUST BE RECEIVED NO LATER THAN 30TH AUGUST 1984 BY EITHER OF THE SAME ADDRESSEES.

MR. INAYATULLAH KHAN,  
GENERAL MANAGER (GENERATION)  
WAPDA, 186-WAPDA HOUSE,  
LAHORE, PAKISTAN.  
TELEPHONE: 304787  
TELEX: 44869 WAPDA PK.

DR. ROBERT F. ICHORD,  
CHIEF, ASIA/ TR/ EFE,  
UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR  
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT,  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523.  
TELEPHONE: (202) 632-0212.



COUPE RIVIERA F2950

AU VASE ETRUSQUE



NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
IBM	141.75	141.50	141.75	+0.25	
AT&T	101.25	101.00	101.25	+0.25	
GE	111.25	111.00	111.25	+0.25	
Westinghouse	101.25	101.00	101.25	+0.25	
General Electric	101.25	101.00	101.25	+0.25	
Boeing	101.25	101.00	101.25	+0.25	
Rockwell	101.25	101.00	101.25	+0.25	
Boeing	101.25	101.00	101.25	+0.25	
Rockwell	101.25	101.00	101.25	+0.25	

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Dow Jones	1,109.65	1,109.65	1,109.65	+1.00	
Industrial	1,109.65	1,109.65	1,109.65	+1.00	
Transportation	1,109.65	1,109.65	1,109.65	+1.00	
Utilities	1,109.65	1,109.65	1,109.65	+1.00	
Financial	1,109.65	1,109.65	1,109.65	+1.00	

NYSE Index					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
NYSE	1,109.65	1,109.65	1,109.65	+1.00	
Industrial	1,109.65	1,109.65	1,109.65	+1.00	
Transportation	1,109.65	1,109.65	1,109.65	+1.00	
Utilities	1,109.65	1,109.65	1,109.65	+1.00	
Financial	1,109.65	1,109.65	1,109.65	+1.00	

NYSE Closing					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
NYSE	1,109.65	1,109.65	1,109.65	+1.00	
Industrial	1,109.65	1,109.65	1,109.65	+1.00	
Transportation	1,109.65	1,109.65	1,109.65	+1.00	
Utilities	1,109.65	1,109.65	1,109.65	+1.00	
Financial	1,109.65	1,109.65	1,109.65	+1.00	

AMEX Diaries					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
AMEX	1,109.65	1,109.65	1,109.65	+1.00	
Industrial	1,109.65	1,109.65	1,109.65	+1.00	
Transportation	1,109.65	1,109.65	1,109.65	+1.00	
Utilities	1,109.65	1,109.65	1,109.65	+1.00	
Financial	1,109.65	1,109.65	1,109.65	+1.00	

NASDAQ Index					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
NASDAQ	1,109.65	1,109.65	1,109.65	+1.00	
Industrial	1,109.65	1,109.65	1,109.65	+1.00	
Transportation	1,109.65	1,109.65	1,109.65	+1.00	
Utilities	1,109.65	1,109.65	1,109.65	+1.00	
Financial	1,109.65	1,109.65	1,109.65	+1.00	

AMEX Most Actives					
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## NYSE Jumps in Active Trading

NEW YORK — Prices were sharply higher at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Monday in moderately active trading.

The Dow Jones average, down 3 at the outset, was up 22.75 to 1,109.65. It dropped 10.71 Friday to its lowest level since Feb. 22, 1983. It plunged 44.33 overall last week, the worst setback since the period ended Oct. 12, 1979.

Advances led declines by a 10-5 margin among the 1,945 issues traded.

Big Board volume was about 94.8 million shares, up from 85.5 million traded Friday.

Prices were higher in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said the market was due for a rebound and many were surprised at the size of it. Buying appeared to be coming in waves, with each wave larger than the other.

"A couple of institutional buying programs were launched during the morning and that tended to distort the market," said John Burnet of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jereite.

"The stock market has been oversold and it is bouncing back and that's about all," said Marvin Katz of Sanford C. Bernstein. "There were a lot of margin calls Friday that triggered a selloff and that's out of the way now."

The bond market, which rallied last week, moved lower to the early going as federal funds rates charged one another overnight.

Dealers said the Treasury is expected to announce its quarterly refunding plans this week and that was weighing on bonds. Refunding figures are expected to total up to \$15.7 billion.

Some investors are nervous about problems in the international banking system created by tardiness of lesser developed nations in paying their debts. The Treasury said Friday it would not extend its loan commitment to Argentina.

Several investors were hopeful the economy was slowing down to a more sustainable pace and that interest rates would fall as a result. Some analysts believe high interest rates themselves are slowing economic growth.

Middle South Utilities, which plunged 2 1/2 Friday, was one of the most active NYSE-listed issues and higher. The company said it does not plan to cut its dividend despite squabbles that have erupted over the planned opening of its Grand Gulf nuclear power plant.

IBM, which skidded 6 1/4 last week, was higher at the outset in heavy trading. The stock fell to 99 1/2 Friday, the lowest level since March 1983, and carried the rest of the market with it.

Walt Disney, which plunged 15 1/4 last week, was active. Several investigations are under way concerning possible trading abuses prior to Disney's agreement to buy back financier Saul Steinberg's stake in the company.

Among the other blue-chip issues, Eastman Kodak, General Foods, International Paper, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing, Procter & Gamble, Union Carbide, United Technologies, Westinghouse Electric and F.W. Woolworth received attention.

Merck was higher and Bristol-Myers attracted attention in the early going. Analysts have recommended the stocks because they have new products coming to market in the next couple of years, according to a published report.

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(Continued on Page 10)



FUTURES AND OPTIONS

Economic Uncertainty Fuels  
Futures-Trading Activity

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Anyone who wants to know which areas of the economy are of prime concern to those in business needs only to look at the futures-trading volume, because uncertainty is what fuels both hedgers and speculators into these markets.

Last month, for example, everyone was preoccupied with the trend in interest rates. This was reflected in the record volume of trading in Treasury-bond futures, nearly 3.4 million contracts, double the May 1983 total. No other futures market was as active in May. For the same reason, trading in Eurodollar futures climbed to 435,000 contracts in May, from 56,268 a year earlier.

The second most active futures market was in soybeans, with 1.5 million contracts, compared with 851,000 in May 1983. There is concern that this year's crop may barely cover domestic and export demand for the commodity, which is used to make many edible and industrial products.

Uncertainties over the outlook for stock prices and the value of the dollar were also reflected by the active trading in the index and foreign-exchange futures markets.

Futures trading in the Standard & Poor's 500 index, against which professional portfolio managers are judged, jumped to more than a million contracts last month, from 715,000 in May 1983.

The futures volume for the Deutsche mark soared to 449,000, from 192,000, because the dollar's strength is commonly measured against the currency. But trading in Japanese-yen futures slumped to 221,000, from 396,000 contracts, because traders saw little change in the currency, despite Washington's efforts to persuade Japan to make the yen more of an international monetary unit.

Over all, the Futures Industry Association reported that futures trading soared 32 percent from a year earlier, to 15 million contracts in May. The total for the first five months increased 16 percent from a year earlier, to 64.3 million.

Even more impressive was the trading of options based on futures. In May, the total was nearly 1.1 million, up from 198,463 a year earlier. For the year through May, options volume exploded to 3.6 million contracts, from 788,000.

Here again, the trading leader was Treasury bonds, with a total of 785,000, compared with 121,454 in May 1983. For the first five months, 2.5 million T-bond options changed hands, up from 419,837 in the 1983 period.

But the continuing rise in options on futures did not cause much joy for most traders. That is because the changing nature of the futures business, from what was basically a farm and industrial raw-materials market to a financial instrument market, has caused many problems.

"Most individual futures traders, as well as the professionals, have often found themselves confused by the newer markets," said Morton S. Baratz, editor of Managed Accounts Reports, Columbia, Maryland, "and their education in the financial and stock index markets has been expensive for most of them."

Mr. Baratz explained that the financial and index markets pay the traders (and many hedgers) who follow the fundamentals of supply and demand, as well as the "technical" and "chartist" who rely on computer-programmed trading strategies.

"I know several futures-fund managers with excellent track records who won't touch the financial and index markets until enough time has elapsed for the new markets to establish histories that can then be programmed on their computers," he said. "Until such time, they said they would consider such markets as coin-toss affairs."

But other professional fund managers assert that they are seeing patterns develop in the new markets that can be exploited profitably by patient futures traders who abandon their usual in-and-out trading practices in favor of longer holding periods, Mr. Baratz said.

Jay Klopstein, president of Norwood Securities Inc., a Chicago brokerage house that does not handle futures business, has also found that patient fund managers have improved their performance.

Futures trading  
soared 32 percent  
in May from a year  
earlier.

Pöhl Says  
Strikes Will  
Hurt GNP

Reuters

BASEL, Switzerland — West Germany is unlikely to meet the government's growth target of 3 to 3.5 percent in gross national product for this year because of continuing strikes over union demands for a 35-hour workweek, the president of the Bundesbank, Karl Otto Pöhl, said Monday.

Mr. Pöhl, who was attending the annual meeting of the Bank for International Settlements here, said the Bundesbank was increasingly concerned about the impact of the strikes.

Industrial output is expected to decline by 2 percent in May and a further 2 percent in June, according to the Bundesbank's estimates.

The strikes, now in their sixth week, are chiefly affecting the metal and engineering industries.

The GNP figure for May is due to be published at the start of July. Industrial output in April grew a provisional 0.1 percent.

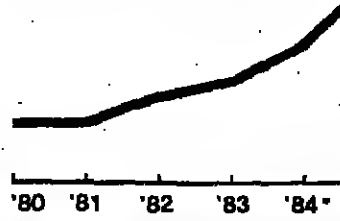
GNP is a measure of a nation's total value of goods and services. Mr. Pöhl said the uncertainty caused by strikes meant that the Bundesbank could do little about interest rates at present.

For structural reasons associated with the money market, the Bundesbank would like to see the overnight money rate less closely tied to the Lombard rate. This is currently 5.50 percent.

The overnight rate would then be free to fluctuate between the Lombard rate and the lower discount rate, currently 4 percent, Mr. Pöhl said.

Cogeneration Picks  
Up Speed...

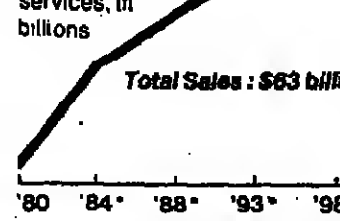
Percent of total U.S. electricity  
produced by cogeneration



Source: International Cogeneration Society, Energy Dept. and North American Electric Reliability Council

Creating a Booming  
Industry.

Total sales of  
equipment and  
services, in  
billions



Source: Atlas/Inc./Frost & Sullivan

Old Technology of Cogeneration  
Enjoys Revival as Energy Source

By Stuart Diamond

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In Freeport, Texas, Dow Chemical Co. early this year completed a new power plant that provides one million kilowatts of electricity — enough to light up Salt Lake City, Utah — and huge amounts of steam to make chemicals.

The plant has given the local utility, Houston Lighting & Power, a double problem. Not only is it deprived of a major customer, but it must buy the electricity that Dow cannot use, and at premium prices.

In Freshford, New Jersey, the local Young Men's Christian Association last month started up a small engine, powered with natural gas, that simultaneously generates 70 percent of the association's electricity and all of the heat for rooms, showers and swimming pool. The estimated savings will be \$50,000 this year alone and the engine itself only cost \$130,000.

In El Cajon, California, near San Diego, James A. Trent has a similar, but much smaller engine alongside his stucco home. It has provided all of

his electricity and hot water since 1982, at a saving in utility bills of \$1,000 a year.

Each of these machines is a "cogenerator," a deceptively simple and inexpensive method of harnessing the waste heat that otherwise escapes from an engine or turbine into the air or water as electricity is generated. It's an old technology, very popular in the 19th Century United States, before the nation had a network of power lines and big utilities, and now it is enjoying a new boom as a major source of inexpensive energy.

Indeed, cogeneration is likely to produce a very noticeable 7 percent of U.S. electricity this year, compared with 5 percent last year and 3 percent in 1981.

"It's going to provide a significant part of our electrical power in the future. I don't have any doubt about that," said Alan J. Streh, who oversees energy-efficiency projects for the Energy Department. Industry experts agree. They say that by the year 2000, cogeneration will produce 15 percent of power in the United States, or enough for all of New York and New England and more than nuclear power provides today.

The new boom is mainly the result of a U.S. (Continued on Page 11)

Current Account  
In U.S. Reaches  
Record Deficit

By Jane Seaberry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. current account deficit reached a record \$19.4 billion during the first quarter, as the balance on merchandise trade continued to deteriorate at a record rate, the Commerce Department reported Monday. The current account is a broad measure that includes trade in merchandise and services.

"While the services surplus should rise this year, the deterioration in the trade deficit, evident in the second quarter, means probable further increases in the current account shortfall," said Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige Monday.

Services and merchandise trade have been hurt by the strong value of the dollar, which makes imports

relatively cheaper than U.S. goods and makes exports less competitive with goods abroad, economists have said. In addition, the U.S. economic recovery has provided more jobs and incomes for Americans to buy imports.

However, the recovery in many other countries has not picked up enough for foreigners to buy large amounts of U.S.-made goods, economists said.

At an annual rate, the nation's current account deficit was \$77.6 billion, almost double last year's \$41.6-billion deficit, the Commerce Department reported. The current account deficit for 1982 was \$9.2 billion, compared with a \$6.3-billion surplus in 1981.

The deficit was \$17.2 billion during the fourth quarter last year, the previous quarterly record.

Nonpetroleum imports rose \$8.6 billion, which more than offset a small decline in oil imports and a modest increase in exports, the Commerce Department reported.

Net receipts for services increased \$3.1 billion to \$8.4 billion. The increase in services receipts was due largely to an increase in income on U.S. direct investment abroad, which reflected a pickup in economic activity overseas and a shift to small capital gains from large capital losses in the fourth quarter, Commerce said.

Income from services is being undermined by higher interest and dividend liabilities held by foreigners, said Sara Johnson, senior economist for Data Resources Inc. The current account deficit must be financed by a net inflow of capital into the United States, which generates interest and dividend income for foreigners.

In addition, deficits by indebted Latin American countries have reduced foreign earnings of U.S. banks, and "that's beginning to show up" on the country's balance sheet, she said.

She also said that the deficit in manufacturing trade now exceeds that for oil, the nemesis of the 1970s. During the previous decade, the surplus in merchandise trade offset deficits in the petroleum sector.

During the first quarter, the merchandise trade deficit swelled to \$25.6 billion, the fourth consecutive record quarterly deficit. It was \$19.4 billion during the fourth quarter last year.

Imports rose \$8.6 billion to \$79.8 billion "across a broad range of

nonpetroleum imports, due to rapid growth of the U.S. economy and the still high exchange value of the dollar," the Commerce Department said.

Exports increased \$2.3 billion to \$54.2 billion, "primarily due to strong automotive exports to Canada and moderate increases in capital goods and agricultural commodities," the department said.

Net unilateral transfers to other countries declined by \$900 million to \$2.2 billion, because of lower U.S. government grants to Israel, Commerce said.

During the quarter, the dollar appreciated 3 percent on a trade-weighted average basis against currencies of 22 countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and rose 1 percent against currencies of 10 select industrial countries, the Commerce Department said.

The government reported that it could not account for an inflow of about \$13.5 billion.

Capacity Utilization  
U.S. factories used 81.9 percent of their capacity in May, the most since March 1980, Federal Reserve economists said Monday.

A broader measure of industrial capacity utilization was set at 81.7 in May, slightly less than originally reported for April because of statistical revisions in data back to December, the Associated Press reported from Washington. The new April level is now 81.5 percent for overall capacity utilization.

Bankers Pessimistic on Argentina Debt Solution

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BASEL, Switzerland — Central bankers at the annual meeting of the Bank for International Settlements said Monday that early agreement in the dispute between Argentina and the International Monetary Fund is being ruled out by more and more central bankers.

Some see the problem dragging on for months. Bankers said they had been told by the Argentine central bank's governor, Enrique Garcia Vazquez, that his government wanted to agree on an economic program with the IMF as soon as possible.

However, one senior European central bank governor, who asked not to be named, said, "I just don't see any solution... The impasse could last indefinitely."

He said Argentina's president, Raul Alfonsin, would be politically destroyed if he accepted stringent economic remedies already applied by the IMF to debtor nations such as Brazil and Mexico.

BIS's annual report, issued Sunday, said that the world debt crisis remained critical, but it appeared clear that an overall solution cannot be applied to very different problems of debtor nations.

The annual report said developing nations cannot entirely blame the slow resolution of their debt problems on high interest rates.

After praising the improved trade balances, recorded by many debtor nations in the past year, the BIS pointed out that those countries would not be able to sustain trade surpluses if they rely only on import reductions.

In too many Latin American countries, import reductions have been accomplished through administrative measures rather than as a

result of domestic macro-economic adjustment," the bank said.

It suggested that the "present breathing space" provided by the strong trade figures should be an opportunity to steer policies increasingly toward "genuine domestic adjustment."

Comparing the 2.5-percent increase in Latin American exports during 1983 to the 10-percent rise registered by developing countries in Asia, the bank noted that Asian countries responded to the recession by quickly employing export-oriented policies to boost their balance of payments.

However, the bank conceded that Asian economies had more room to maneuver their policies because only 7 percent of their export earnings was devoted to debt interest payments while Latin Americans were paying 33 percent

of their earnings toward interest. All the same, it listed two lessons that Latin America could learn from Asia's economic performance in the past year: the importance of policies to reduce domestic demand and halt inflation, and the need to keep markets open and build up highly competitive export industries at the same time.

BIS also gave a clear warning to industrialized nations to ensure that markets are left open for exports from developing countries.

"The growing pressures to erect protectionist barriers between industrial countries themselves harbor grave dangers for the world economy," it said.

Barriers aimed at imports of industrial and agricultural products from the less-developed countries are more than a grave danger — they are an explosive one," BIS said.

An IMF mission that is visiting Venezuela to prepare its annual report on the country's economy has not become the target of media or political attacks and has met openly with labor and business groups, as well as with government officials.

In private, however, officials admitted that approval by the IMF of the government's austerity program would facilitate renegotiation of the country's debt with private foreign banks.

A more serious obstacle to renegotiation of some \$16 billion of public-sector debt due in 1983 and 1984 remains the past-due interest on the private debt. A 13-bank advisory committee has told the government that renegotiation of the public debt will not be possible until these interest payments have been "brought current."

While the government has promised to pay this money, it says that it inherited such administrative

chaos that it must study each case before providing foreign exchange — at a preferential rate of 7.5 bolivars to the dollar against an open-market rate of around 14.5 bolivars — to cover interest arrears.

Officials said that, because of duplicated or illegal registrations of debt, they expected to reduce the size of the private sector's foreign debt from around \$14 billion to \$6 billion to \$7 billion. The public sector's debt stands at \$27 billion.

"We're working on the problem as fast as possible," said Eduardo Mayobre, the deputy finance minister. "We hope to start our main debt renegotiation by mid-July. By then, we will have advanced enough so that it will be apparent that the machinery is working."

CURRENCY RATES

Official foreign exchange rates on June 18, excluding fees.

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# Monday's **NYSE** Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52
179	14	12	POWELL	2.1	11	416	16	159	1.1	11
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Sales in 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Net 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

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## Krugerrands: Longterm security, shortterm liquidity.

The Money Markets in Tinseltown are a common occurrence with paper assets. Now is the right time to consider Krugerrands. Genuine legal tender, Krugerrand gold coins contain the age-old security of gold with instant liquidity, 24 hours a day. Nearly everywhere around the globe.

Krugerrands-gold in almost trusted standardized form.

Ask your bank or gold bullion coin dealer.

International Gold Corporation,  
1, rue de la Rôtisserie,  
1204 Geneva - Switzerland.



## Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

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Net 100s High Low 3pm Chgs

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# The 1984 Herald Tribune Audience Survey

A message to our readers from Lee W. Huebner, Publisher.

The International Herald Tribune is unique in being a worldwide newspaper, with more than 153,000 copies sold each day in 164 countries. But this international distribution also presents us with a unique problem: how can we learn about our readers, their interests and characteristics?

We need to know about you. Whether you are a regular reader or someone who is seeing the paper for the first time—whether you are traveling or at home—whether you are reading in an office or a cafe or an airplane—we very much need your help, right now, in order to give an accurate picture to our editors and to advertisers.

Won't you please take a few minutes to complete this confidential questionnaire and return it to Research Services Limited, the independent, London-based organization which conducts the survey for us? If you are rushed, won't you at least pull out this page and save it until a moment is available to you?

You can return the questionnaire either using the folding instructions on the reverse or your own envelope. As a gesture of our appreciation we will make a charitable donation of one U.S. dollar for each participant. The results of the survey and the total contributed to each charity will be published in September.

This audience research is extremely important to us—and we earnestly hope for your cooperation.

With our warmest thanks,

Lee W. Huebner

Please indicate which charity you prefer:

☐ CANCER RESEARCH ☐ UNICEF ☐ INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

## Your Reading

### 1. Where did you obtain this copy of the newspaper?

Postal subscription: At home ☐ Hotel delivered ☐  
Postal subscription: At work ☐ Bought at newsstand ☐  
Home delivered ☐ Airplane ☐  
Office delivered ☐ Elsewhere ☐

### 2. How often do you usually read or look at the International Herald Tribune?

5-6 days a week ☐ Less often than once a week ☐  
3-4 days a week ☐ First time reader ☐  
1-2 days a week ☐ Only see when traveling ☐

### 3. How many other people (including household and/or business colleagues) usually read your copy of the IHT?

One ☐ Four or more ☐  
Two ☐ No-one else ☐  
Three ☐ More than one, but don't know how many ☐

We will pass to the editors (anonymously of course) any comments you wish to make about the IHT. Space is provided on the reverse side. But first may we ask you to complete the rest of this page?

## International Communications & Travel

### 4. Approximately how many times in the last month in your business or professional capacity have you...

Made or received any international telephone calls:  
None ☐ Once ☐ 2-4 times ☐ 5-10 times ☐ 11+ times ☐

Made or received telephone calls to/from North America:  
None ☐ Once ☐ 2-4 times ☐ 5-10 times ☐ 11+ times ☐

Sent or received international telexes or facsimiles:  
None ☐ Once ☐ 2-4 times ☐ 5-10 times ☐ 11+ times ☐

Freighted or couriered documents internationally:  
None ☐ Once ☐ 2-4 times ☐ 5-10 times ☐ 11+ times ☐

### 5. Approximately how many business air trips have you taken during the last 12 months?

None ☐ 1-5 ☐ 6-11 ☐ 12-24 ☐ 25+ ☐

### 6. Which of the following destinations have you flown to on business in the last 12 months?

Australia/N.Z. ☐ U.S.A. East Coast ☐ Singapore ☐  
Rep. South Africa ☐ U.S.A. West Coast ☐ Hong Kong ☐  
Africa ☐ Other U.S.A. ☐ Other S.E. Asia ☐  
Central/S. America ☐ European countries ☐ Gulf States ☐  
Canada ☐ Japan ☐ Saudi Arabia ☐  
Other Arab States ☐

Any other destinations ☐

(Write in) \_\_\_\_\_

### 7. Which class of air travel do you normally use on business trips a) for long trips (over four hours) and b) for short trips (up to four hours)?

Long trips (4+ hours) Short trips (under 4 hours)

First class	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business class or equivalent	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Full fare economy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Your Business Life

### 8. Do you work in an establishment employing five people or more?

Yes ☐ Go to Q. 9 No ☐

If no, are you...

a) Otherwise employed ☐ Write in occupation \_\_\_\_\_  
Or b) Not in employment (check appropriate box below).

Retired ☐ Housewife ☐  
Student ☐ Other ☐

If you have checked a or b above, continue on with Q. 14.

### 9. How many people are there in the establishment in which you work, including yourself? (By establishment we mean the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address).

5-9 ☐ 100-999 ☐  
10-49 ☐ 1,000-4,999 ☐  
50-99 ☐ 5,000+ ☐

### 10. What is your company's principal activity?

Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries/Mining	<input type="checkbox"/>	Banking	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oil Industries	<input type="checkbox"/>	Insurance	<input type="checkbox"/>
Engineering/Construction	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stockbroking/Investments	<input type="checkbox"/>
Computers/Data Processing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Management Consultancy/Accounting Services	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consumer Goods Manufact.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Financial Services	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Manufacturing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advertising/PR/Publishing/Broadcasting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public Utilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Legal or Medical Services	<input type="checkbox"/>
Distribution, Wholesale/Retail, Imports/Exports	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transportation/Tourism	<input type="checkbox"/>	Arts, Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/>
Government/Civil Service	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Business or Professional Services	<input type="checkbox"/>
Armed Forces/Police	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

(Write in) \_\_\_\_\_

### 11. What is your job title or position?

Proprietor/Partner	<input type="checkbox"/>	Middle Management	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chairman/President	<input type="checkbox"/>	Executive Staff	<input type="checkbox"/>
Managing Director	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clerical	<input type="checkbox"/>
Senior Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

(Write in) \_\_\_\_\_

### 12a. In which, if any, of these financial areas are you wholly or partly responsible for company decision-making? (Check all which apply).

Domestic Banking Relations	<input type="checkbox"/>	Portfolio/Pension Fund Management	<input type="checkbox"/>
International Banking Relations	<input type="checkbox"/>	Money Market/Foreign Exchange Management	<input type="checkbox"/>
Corporate Finance/Development	<input type="checkbox"/>	Insurance Services	<input type="checkbox"/>
		None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 12b. For which of the following goods and services are you part of the Management team which is usually responsible for company decision-making? (For each category listed, check level of involvement).

Office Equipment	Responsible	Not Responsible	Not relevant to company
Computers: Main frame (\$25,000+)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Minis (\$10,000-25,000)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Micros (under \$10,000)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Terminals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Software purchase/Bureau selection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Office Photocopiers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Facsimile Equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Word Processors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Telephone Systems/Switchboards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Network Systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Telecommunication Equip.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Goods and Services	Responsible	Not Responsible	Not relevant to company
Company Cars	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aircraft and related equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business Premises/Industrial Site Selection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plant/Plant equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Scientific instruments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conference, Exhibition/Trade Fair Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Advertising/Marketing Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Executive Recruitment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 13. Do you have responsibility for the policies or operations of your company outside the country in which you are currently based?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Company only operating in one country ☐

## About You ...

### 14a. In which country are you currently resident?

Write in \_\_\_\_\_ 50-51

### 14b. Of which country are you a citizen?

Write in \_\_\_\_\_ 52-53

### 14c. How long have you been living in your present country of residence?

Less than six months ☐ 6-12 months ☐ 1-5 years ☐ More than 5 years ☐

### 15. Are you ...

Male ☐ Female ☐

### 16. What is your age?

Under 25 ☐ 35-44 ☐ 55-64 ☐  
25-34 ☐ 45-54 ☐ 65 or over ☐

### 17. Which educational level have you obtained?

Doctorate/Higher university degree ☐  
University degree/equivalent professional qualification ☐  
Secondary or High School ☐  
Other ☐

## ... And Your Household

### 18. How many adults and children, including yourself, are in your household?

One ☐ Two ☐ Three ☐ Four or more ☐

### 19. How many cars are there in your household (including company-owned cars)?

None ☐ One ☐ Two ☐ Three or more ☐

### 20. How many times have you and/or members of your household made or received personal telephone calls in the last month?

(Any) International ☐ 60-90 ☐ 91-120 ☐ 121-150 ☐ 151-180 ☐ 181-210 ☐  
To/from North America ☐ 61-90 ☐ 91-120 ☐ 121-150 ☐ 151-180 ☐ 181-210 ☐

### 21. Which of the following do you or members of your household own?

Stocks & Shares (excluding Government securities)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Collectables: antiques, paintings, coins, stamps, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stock Options	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gold	<input type="checkbox"/>
Commodities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other precious metals/gems	<input type="checkbox"/>
Currency Options	<input type="checkbox"/>	Main home	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eurobonds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Second home	<input type="checkbox"/>
Corporate Bonds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other land/Real Estate	<input type="checkbox"/>
US Municipal Bonds	<input type="checkbox"/>	None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Bonds	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Mutual Funds/Unit Trusts	<input type="checkbox"/>		

### 22. Which if any of these cards do you use nowadays?

Access/Mastercard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Barclaycard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Diners Club	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eurocard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Carte Bleue	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Air Travel Card) ATC	<input type="checkbox"/>
American Express Gold	<input type="checkbox"/>	Visa Gold	<input type="checkbox"/>	None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>
American Express	<input type="checkbox"/>	Visa	<input type="checkbox"/>		

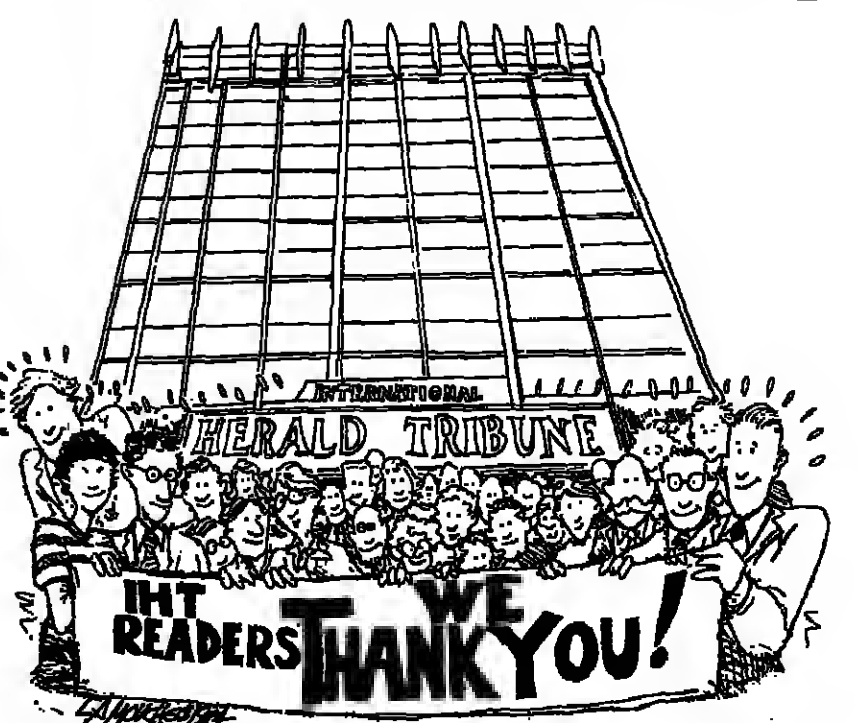
### 23a. Into which of the following groups does your household annual income before tax from all sources fall? (Check in US\$ or write in your own currency).

Up to \$25,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$100,000 to under \$150,000	<input type="checkbox"/>
\$25,000 to under \$50,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$150,000 to under \$200,000	<input type="checkbox"/>
\$50,000 to under \$75,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$200,000 to under \$250,000	<input type="checkbox"/>
\$75,000 to under \$100,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$250,000+	<input type="checkbox"/>

Or annual income in own currency (Write in) \_\_\_\_\_

### 23b. What is the main currency in which you receive your salary from employment?

Write in name of currency \_\_\_\_\_ Not in employment ☐





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6th June 1984

Mr. Lee Rubner,  
International Herald Tribune  
181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle  
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With best wishes

Yours sincerely

Dawn Mitchell

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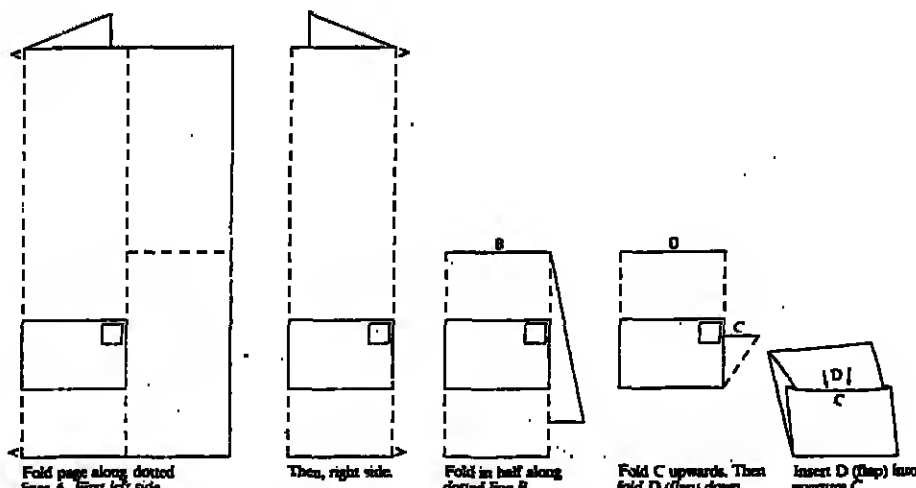
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# Growth in U.S. Trade Deficit Is Not Primarily Caused by Business With Japan

By Jane Seaberry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States is racking up its worst trade deficits in history, and it's all because of those Japanese televisions, stereos and automobiles flowing into U.S. ports, right?

Wrong. The U.S. trade deficit with Japan is worsening, but the dramatic new surge in imports and slowdown in exports since 1981 is due primarily to Mexico, Europe, Canada and less-developed countries that do not export oil.

"Geographically, this widening of our trade deficit has been fairly widespread," Deputy Treasury

Secretary R.T. McNamara told a congressional committee earlier this month. "Given the hue and cry about Japanese exports, one would expect to find that our trade deficit with Japan was a leading cause of the widening of our trade deficit," but it is not.

"U.S. trade with other industrial countries has not held up as well as our trade with Japan," Mr. McNamara said. "By far the largest U.S. trade balance deterioration [from 1981 to 1983] has been with Mexico."

The U.S. trade deficit for the first four months of the year stood at an annual rate of \$126 billion, nearly twice the \$69-billion deficit

for all of last year. This ballooning deficit has alarmed government policy-makers, economists, members of Congress and labor union leaders who fear that the eroding U.S. trade position reflects a slow deterioration of the country's industrial base and a loss of jobs in businesses that export their products as well as compete with imports.

The trade deficit could become the rallying cry for protectionists, particularly during an election year.

Representatives of some industries, such as steel, automobiles and textiles, say they are losing jobs and market share because of competition from imports.

The standard of living in the United States could begin to decline in the next few years as more and more foreign capital is needed to finance the trade deficits, with the United States owing more to foreigners than it has in assets overseas by about 1986, government and private economists say.

The United States is on the road to becoming a net debtor for the first time since World War I. As the interest on the borrowing from foreigners grows, Americans will have to use more and more exports and borrowing just to pay the interest, economists say.

"Some time soon, if it has not happened already, the U.S. will

switch from its long-standing position as an international creditor to that of a debtor country," Lyle Gramley, the Federal Reserve Board governor, said recently. "Within a couple of years thereafter, unless external deficits decline, the U.S. will become the world's largest debtor nation."

The standard of living of Americans will start to decline as the United States has to give up some of its future output to pay for today's trade deficit rather than improving conditions at home.

The United States' deficits with just about all of its trading partners are growing, and the reasons differ so much the shift in the value of the

dollar, because many of their currencies are pegged to the dollar, but the fact that these high-debt countries do not have the foreign exchange with which to buy U.S.-made goods.

The trade deficit has widened by as much as \$30 billion with less-developed countries — many in Latin America — that cannot afford U.S. imports, economists say. They must use the money earned from exports to help pay interest on their debts. In addition, some of those countries have imposed import restrictions.

The United States, which traditionally has had a trade surplus with Western Europe, recorded a

dollar deficit last year and a \$6.1-billion trade deficit with the region in the first four months of this year.

The European nations have improved their trade status with the United States because the value of the dollar has risen strongly against their currencies. Many economists say that the dollar is overvalued by 35 to 40 percent against major European currencies because of high U.S. interest rates, which make investing in the United States attractive, and because of the view that the United States is the safest place to hold assets.

Economists attribute at least \$25 billion of the trade deficit to the appreciation of the dollar.

## New Zealand To Intervene In Currency

United Press International

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — The New Zealand Reserve Bank announced Monday that it would intervene in foreign-exchange markets in stem an outflow of currency resulting from fears of a Labor Party victory in July 14 elections.

The prime minister, Sir Robert Muldoon, called the election Thursday. The announcement was followed by heavy buying in foreign-exchange futures in anticipation of a loss of value of the New Zealand dollar.

Sir Robert's National Party has governed New Zealand for 33 of the past 39 years, interrupted by single-term Labor governments in 1957-60 and 1972-75.

He called the election after Marilyn Waring, a National Party member of parliament, withdrew her support from the government, reducing its backing to 46 seats in the 72-member Parliament.

Bank and Treasury officials met Sunday to consider the government's options for propping up the value of the dollar.

A Reserve Bank spokesman said Monday that the institution had advised foreign-exchange dealers that the Reserve Bank would buy dollars in the event of devaluation.

Sir Robert blamed the Labor Party for the rush on funds.

"The moment you go into an election and somebody says 'Oh josh, they might win and there will be a devaluation,' that is what is dangerous about such talk, and it shows the basic inexperience of the Labor Party people," he said.

David Lange, leader of the Labor Party, said he was not surprised by the activity on the money markets "because there are signs in the economy which we have been talking about for some time, which are just starting to be confirmed."

## Technology of Cogeneration Enjoys Revival as Energy Source

(Continued from Page 9)

Supreme Court ruling 12 months ago that upheld a federal law that greatly expanded the advantages of cogeneration. The ruling requires the nation's utilities to buy power generated by businesses and even by individuals. The purchases must be made whether the utilities need the power, or not. That is what Houston Lighting was required to do in the case of Dow Chemical.

Moreover, sharply rising electricity bills have become a stimulus for manufacturers to escape from utility companies by investing in cogeneration, particularly when they can turn out, for the same fuel cost, both the electricity and the steam needed to operate a factory.

"It's just damn good business," said Robert L. Walzel, Dow Chemical's general manager for Texas operations.

Finally, new technology is making cogeneration equipment cheaper and more efficient. Dozens of U.S. companies are beginning to manufacture cogeneration equipment, giving birth to a major U.S. industry that is likely to have \$5 billion in sales by the end of the

century, according to Frost & Sullivan, a consulting firm. That's roughly what Americans spend for shoes in a year.

But this new era is raising some problems for businesses, utilities and regulators.

Companies like Dow are attracted by the savings inherent in generating their own power, but at the same time they are often hesitant to become involved in an unfamiliar enterprise. Some utilities are fighting cogeneration because of the understandable loss of customers and revenue, and the fear that a few of the new cogenerators might someday turn out enough extra power to compete as utilities themselves. But other utilities see cogeneration as a wonderful way to acquire additional power without the huge cost of building a new power plant, particularly in this age of alarmingly costly nuclear plants.

Evidence of the cogeneration boom is apparent in many segments of the nation's power system. In 1982, even before the Supreme Court ruling, industries ordered 8 million kilowatts of cogeneration capacity while utilities canceled or deferred construction of power plants that would generate 26 million kilowatts of electricity, the Energy Department said.

In the five months after the court decision in May of 1983, so much cogeneration equipment was ordered that the nation's cogeneration capacity grew by 25 percent, a rate unprecedented in power-industry history, according to John N. Eavis, who heads the Energy Department's cogeneration office.

"The move in cogeneration has been outstanding, even astounding," said Thomas S. DePre, a vice president at Becker Paras Inc., a New York investment banking firm that is rushing to underwrite new ventures. "Every industry that's a major energy user is looking at it."

Numerous companies are making plans to manufacture cogeneration units, seeking a share of the

\$63 billion that is likely to be spent on cogeneration by the year 2000, according to Frost & Sullivan.

General Electric Co., for example, formed a separate cogeneration department last October and is now engaged in more than 20 projects, helping to offset the stagnation in its nuclear-equipment business.

Foster Wheeler Babcock & Wilcox, Inc., Dresser Industries and other leading boiler, turbine and generator makers have aggressively entered the market.

"Right now, it's about the only business out there of any consequence in power equipment," said Frank G. DiNoto, corporate business development manager for Hawker Siddeley Power Engineering Inc. of Houston.

Membership in the International Cogeneration Society in Washington has doubled in 2,200 in the past year. And many small operators are entering the field, primarily as consultants or brokers. Typical of these is Sunlaw Energy Corp. of Beverly Hills, California. The president, Robert N. Danziger, a lawyer, said he started the company in 1980 in a second-floor apartment with \$10,000 and is now operating

as a broker, arranging \$200 million in cogeneration projects. "Based on projects that have walked through the door unsolicited," he said, "we have about 15 years of business."

Cogeneration is of primary interest in such large, energy-intensive industries as paper and pulp, oil refining, chemicals, primary metals and food processing, all of which need both electricity and heat at very high temperatures. But increasingly, these concerns are being joined by schools, hospitals, hotels, banks and restaurants.

McDonald's is studying cogeneration for its thousands of fast-food franchises. The Baptist Medical Center in Jacksonville, Florida, is saving \$700,000 a year on a gas-fired system that generates electricity for light and air conditioning and hot water for the center's laundry. The Suffolk County jail in Yaphank, New York, is to start up an cogeneration system this month, using oil as fuel. Redwood Food Packing Co. in Modesto, California, uses peach pits as cogeneration fuel.

Much of the activity is in high-growth areas, notably California and Texas. But cogeneration is also spreading in areas with high fuel

costs, such as Florida and the Northeast. And there are significant new cogeneration plants in nearly every area.

## BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE

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In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Notes, the rate of interest has been fixed at 11 1/2% per annum for the interest period running from June 20th to September 20th 1984.



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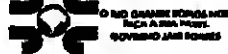
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The COMPANHIA RIOGRANDENSE DE MINERAÇÃO, located in the city of Porto Alegre, state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, at Botafogo Street 610, will purchase the following equipment. Through an international invitation to tender. This acquisition has the financial support of the Interamerican Development Bank, IDB, by its loan nr. 730C-87R.

### Equipment Description

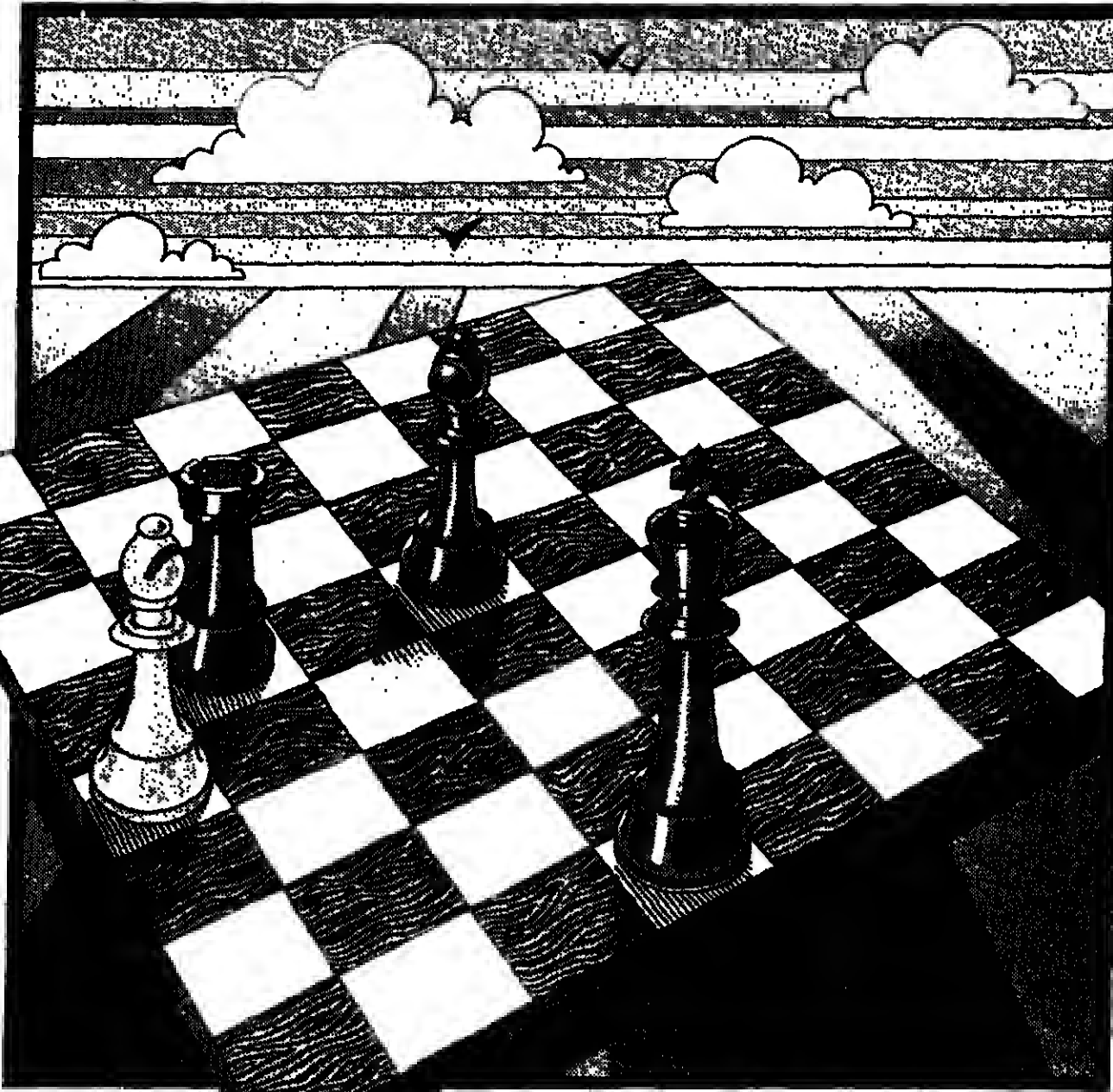
Three (3) Crawler Tractors with minimum of 300 (three hundred) horse power.  
One (1) Wheel Tractor, with minimum of 300 (three hundred) horse power.  
Instructions to bidders and complete specifications of the equipment will be available at Auxiliadora Street 215, until June 29th, 1984, at the cost of Cr\$ 250,000.00 (two hundred and fifty thousand cruzeiros).  
Proposals will be received at the above mentioned address on August 13th, 1984.

Porto Alegre, 30 de maio de 1984.



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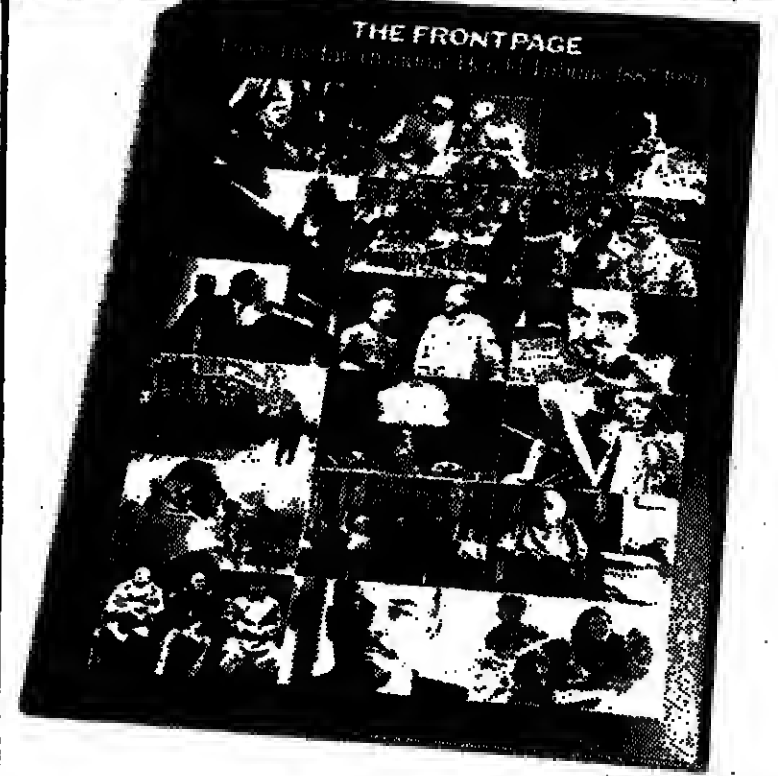
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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Sony Reports 220% Rise in Its Net

**TOKYO**—Sony Corp. reported Monday a sharp rise in the company's business in the first half of 1984. Net profit in the period rose 220 percent to 35.01 billion yen (\$151.1 million) from 10.94 billion yen a year earlier.

Sales increased 13 percent to 607.98 billion yen, from 535.72 billion yen.

Sony reported net of 17.75 billion yen for the second quarter, up 257 percent from 4.96 billion yen a year earlier. Sales in the period

were 299.24 billion yen, up 13 percent from 263.04 billion yen.

As a result of the first-half increases, Sony said that it has revised its consolidated net income forecast for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31 to at least 60 billion yen, a 101 percent increase from the previous year's net of 29.79 billion yen.

The Japanese company had earlier predicted net of 50 billion yen. Sales are expected to rise to between 1,200 billion and 1,280 billion yen, the same as in the earlier forecast, Sony said. In the previous year, sales totaled 1,111 trillion.

An improvement in the ratio of manufacturing costs to net sales also helped first-half results, as did overseas sales growth. Sales of electronic consumer products, such as video-tape recorders, and such information-related equipment as personal computers, increased substantially, Sony said.

Overseas sales totaled 432.9 billion yen, up 15.1 percent from a year earlier. Those to the United States rose 41 percent from a year before, reflecting the economic recovery there, he said.

## GMFanuc Plans Plant in Detroit

**TOKYO**—Fanuc Ltd. of Japan said Monday that GMFanuc Robotics Corp. will build an industrial-robot manufacturing plant in the United States next year.

The company, owned by General Motors Corp. and Fanuc, has bought a factory site in Detroit and plans to make robot systems for sale in the United States, Latin America, Australia and New Zealand.

GMFanuc was formed in 1982 with total capital of \$10 million. The production target of the new plant was not disclosed.

## Ohio Unit Cites Mismanagement For Utility Woes

**DETROIT**—Mismanagement in construction of the stalled Zimmer nuclear power plant is responsible for costs ranging from \$1.5 billion to the full \$1.72 billion spent on the project so far, according to a management audit ordered by the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio.

The report is evidence the second attempt by state authorities to determine how much of the huge cost overruns at nuclear plants should be borne by electricity customers and how much should be borne by utility stockholders.

Earlier this year the staff of the New York Public Utility Commission said that as much as \$1.9 billion of the estimated \$4.1-billion nuclear plant at Shoreham, New York, had been "imprudently" spent and was not recoverable from rate payers.

Long Island Lighting Co., builder of the Shoreham plant, has denied any imprudence and has said the entire cost of the plant should be carried by utility customers. The issue is still before the commission.

State officials in other parts of the country are trying to deal with the financial burdens imposed by nuclear plants that have grown too expensive to complete.

## Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 12)

15 Month High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Chg.	Vol.
174 1/2	174 1/2	AMEX	0	10	10	174 1/2	174 1/2	0	10
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15 Month High Low Stock Chg. Vol. PE 52 Week High Low Chg. Vol.

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## SPORTS

## Norman Forces Playoff With Zoeller

New York Times Service  
MAMARONECK, N.Y. — Greg Norman of Australia sank a 40-foot putt on the 18th hole to tie the Fuzzy Zoeller Sunday at the end of the regulation 72 holes and force an 18-hole playoff Monday to decide the U.S. Open champion.

Norman came from three shots behind in the last five holes to force the tie with Zoeller at 4-under-par totals of 276 for the four rounds over the Winged Foot's course.

Norman birdied the 14th hole and then scrambled for par on the four finishing holes to finish at 69 for the day. Zoeller, who birdied four holes in a row on the front nine, shot par 70.

They were the only golfers to play the 72 holes below par; Curtis Strange ended up in third place with a 1-over-par 281.

Hale Irwin, who led by a shot after the second and third rounds, saw his game collapse and fell to a final round 79 and finished 4 over par for 284. Irwin has won two Opens, here at Winged Foot in 1974 and in 1979 at Inverness in Toledo, Ohio.

This will be the first playoff for an Open championship since 1975, when Lou Graham beat John Mahaffey by two shots at Medinah in Chicago.

When Zoeller drove into the deep right bunker on No. 10 and took a bogey 4 there, his lead was cut to two shots. After Norman had a bogey 6 at the 12th hole, the lead was back to three. But then Norman moved to within a shot at the 14th hole when he birdied the par-4 hole and Zoeller bogeyed.

After each had par 4s at No. 14 and No. 15, they were set for the long walk back to the clubhouse over three of the most difficult finishing holes in Open competition. Each of the holes is a long par 4 —

No. 16 is 452 yards (412 meters), No. 17 is 444 yards and No. 18 is 448 yards. Norman was playing with Jim Thorne just in front of Zoeller and Irwin.

Norman saved par at 16 after his approach went into deep grass on downhill slope next to a bunker. He had little green to work with and a

## U.S. OPEN GOLF

delicate sand wedge chip. He let the ball touch down softly on the short fringe and it rolled to about 3 feet from the cup. He sank the par putt.

Zoeller parred the 16th when he sank a 4-foot second putt.

Norman faded his drive at the 17th too far, landing it in rough next to a big tree. But he managed to punch the ball out and advance it a bit. "Behind that tree," Norman said, "I had to hit out sideways, if not backwards, then hit a 6-iron to the green."

His third shot landed eight feet from the cup. He saved that par by dropping the delicate downhill putt that broke slightly from right to left.

Zoeller's approach at the 17th landed in a bunker to the right of the green. He blasted out but caught the deep fringe, so his ball stopped 12 feet from the hole. The putt appeared headed for the heart of the cup, but it broke right in the last 3 inches and missed. So he had to settle for a bogey 5 and a tie for the lead with one hole left.

Meanwhile, up ahead, Norman was in excellent position to get to the 18th green in 2 after a long drive down the middle. But he hit his approach way right, and the ball went into the crowded bleachers about 100 feet to the right of the green.

He got a free drop in the deep grass adjacent to the bleachers and

on his third shot, pitched to the green. But his ball rolled across the putting surface to stop on the left fringe about 40 feet from the pin.

In one of the most remarkable clutch shots on the final hole of an Open, Norman putted from the fringe. The ball curled left to right about four feet and dropped in the hole. Clenching his right fist and waving his pointer with his left hand, Norman hurried across the green and hugged his caddy.

"I had the feeling in my hands," Norman said later. "I just felt it was going to go in."

The putt stunned Zoeller, who was waiting to hit to the final green from back on the 18th fairway. He saw it all and heard the crowd cheer. "At first," Zoeller said, "I thought the putt Greg made was for a birdie."

Thinking he now needed a birdie 3 to tie on the 448-yard finishing hole, Zoeller took a white towel from his caddy and began waving it, as if in surrender.

"But then," Zoeller said, "I heard a spectator say that Greg's putt was for a par, so I knew I could get a par to tie."

Zoeller lofted a 6-iron 22 feet beyond the cup. With a dangerous downhill break to the left, he putted gently, carefully.

"I was willing to take my chances on a playoff," he said. "I knew if I missed it, I wanted to be below the hole so I'd have an uphill putt."

Zoeller missed his birdie putt, but he casually made his 3/4 footer for the par and the playoff. In the confusion, Irwin putted out for a 79, the same score that Watson had in the final round of the 1974 Open when Irwin overtook him to win.

"Golf's not a fair game," Zoeller said of Irwin's struggle. "It's a rude game."

Irwin fell into sixth place after having shared the lead in the first round with a 68 and having led by himself after both the second round with another 68 and the third round with a 69 for 205, five under par. But when he bogeyed the first hole Sunday, he dropped into a tie with Zoeller and he never recovered.

David Canipe, who was among the leaders after the first two rounds, ballooned to 81 and 83 over the final 36 holes. The mini-tour player, who had made three unsuccessful attempts at the PGA tour, finished at 302, last among those who made the cut. But the score was still good enough to earn \$2,374 and pay for his expenses. Canipe's objective when he started.

## Final Scores

The Associated Press

Greg Norman	70-68-69-69-276
Fuzzy Zoeller	71-68-70-67-276
Curtis Strange	74-70-74-63-281
John Mahaffey	74-70-73-73-281
Mark O'Meara	74-71-73-73-281
Tom Watson	74-71-73-73-281
Lee Trevino	74-71-73-73-281
Tommy Green	74-71-73-73-281
Jack Nicklaus	74-71-73-73-281
Sam Snead	74-71-73-73-281
Arnold Palmer	74-71-73-73-281
Clayton Kummerow	74-71-73-73-281
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